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"RATIONALIST" WEEKLY

FILE NO. AUM/6/APP/86.
in ARS/8/APP/85.

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Rationalist Paper.

1) Continuation Vol. 3. No. 9
Monday 16-11-1942

..... contd/-

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THE RATIONALIST

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for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

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STALIN SPEAKS

Addressing the Moscow Soviet on the 25th anniversary of the Revolution, M. Stalin, in the course of a survey of the European War, made the following interesting observations.

"In the course of the war imposed on nations by Hitlerite Germany, two opposite camps have been formed—the camp of the Italo-German coalition and the camp of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition. It is indisputable that these two coalitions opposing each other are guided by two different and opposing programmes.

"The programme of the Italo-German coalition can be characterised as follows: racial hatred, the supremacy of chosen nations, the subjugation of other nations in the seizure of their territories, the economic enslavement of conquered nations, depredation of their national wealth, the destruction of democratic liberty and the establishment of a Hitlerite regime everywhere.

"The programme of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition is: the abolition of racial exclusiveness, equality of nations and the inviolability of their territory, the liberation of enslaved nations and the restoration of their sovereign rights, the right of establishing whatever regime they like, economic assistance to the countries which have suffered and help to be given them in achieving material welfare, the restoration of democratic liberty and the destruction of the Hitlerite regime."

RUSSIA'S WAR AIMS

"In an interview with a Turkish General Hitler said, 'We shall destroy Russia and it will never rise again.' That is rather silly. We are not burdened with the problem of destroying Germany because it is not more possible to destroy Germany than Russia. But to destroy the Hitlerite State is possible and necessary (prolonged applause). Our first aim is the destruction of the Hitlerite State and of the men who inspire it!

"Our aim is not to destroy all armed force in Germany because this is impossible, but our second aim is to destroy the Hitlerite army and wipe out its leaders. The Hitlerite scoundrels have made it a routine procedure to torture Soviet prisoners, to kill them by the hundreds and to leave them to die of starvation. They kill the civilian population of our country, men, women and children, old people, our brothers and sisters. Only subhumans devoid of all sense of honour, debased to the level of beasts, are capable of acts which they are perpetrating against defenceless people in the Ukraine, White Russia, the Baltic area, Moldavia, the Crimea and the Caucasus!

"They have built Europe over with gallows. They have introduced a vile system of hostages. They hang innocent relatives because some German bully is prevented from raping a woman or committing robbery. They have transformed Europe into a prison of nations and they call this the new order in Europe. We know the names of those responsible for these outrages, all these jumped-up Governors-General or near Governors, commandants and sub-commandants. Their names are known to tens of thousands of tortured people. Let these executioners know that they will not escape responsibility for their crimes or punishment of victimised nations!

"Our third war aim then is to destroy this new order in Europe and punish its builders. Comrades, we are waging a great war of liberation but we are not waging it alone. We are fighting together with our Allies. It is going to bring us victory over the dastard enemies of mankind, over the German and Fascist imperialists!"

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RUBBER

ITS ORIGIN AND USE

Rubber is always in the news. It is one of the sinews of war, as well as of peace, and so far no perfect substitute has been found. Most people know now that it is the latex of a Brazilian tree, but for a long time nobody knew what it was, whence it came, or guessed its possibilities—except a statesman who, on being shown a piece at the opening of the Crystal Palace Exhibition, remarked, "The child is yet unborn who will see the end of that!"

The natives called the tree *ulquahuill*. They knew the curious properties of the sap, which they coagulated into balls which bounced, and with which they played games. One of these was introduced into Europe early in the seventeenth century, but the substance remained a mystery until the visit of some French scientists to South America in 1715. The first specimen, "two balls of a new elastick substance," reached England in 1767, and were sent to Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society. Nothing came of this, and the next mention we have occurs in an essay in 1772 by Dr. Priestley, who wrote, "I have seen a substance excellently adapted for the purpose of wiping from paper the marks of a black-lead pencil. It must be of singular use to those who practise drawing. It is sold by Mr. Nairne, the instrument maker opposite the Royal Exchange. He sells a piece about an half inch long for three shillings, and says it will last for several years." From this early application came the name India-rubber. (America was still called the Indies.)

EXPERTS MYSTIFIED

Chemists and scientists had it in their hands for no fewer than 120 years before they could find any practical use for it! For all that time, caoutchouc, as it was by then officially known, was used solely for rubbing out pencil marks! But in 1820 a man named Macintosh began to take an interest in the substance.

He cut it into strips and used it for springs, braces, and other things for which until then wire had been used. He explored the possibilities farther. He boiled it, baked it, pounded it, and then—although he did not know it—made a discovery that was to revolutionize many industries. He discovered that rubber could be dissolved in oil of turpentine.

This enabled him to press it into thin sheets. He found that rubber would also dissolve in coal-tar naphtha. He coated cotton with the varnish thus produced, and finding it waterproof made the first of the garments that still bear his name—the macintosh! This was in 1823. Tarpaulins made of rubber and tar, came next.

Then a traveller reported that in Mexico, a similar latex (rubber can be taken from several different plants) was used for making shoes. Rubber overshoes were soon on the market. They were made by the simple expedient of dipping a last into liquid rubber, allowing it to dry, and dipping it again until the shoe was the desired thickness.

But the great discovery was yet to come, for up to this time rubber became stiff when it was cold and lost its elastick quality. The firm of Macintosh and Co., rightly called the fathers of rubber, discovered that when rubber was exposed to the action of sulphur at high temperatures it was afterwards unaffected by heat or cold!

All sorts of things were then made of rubber—walking sticks, picture frames, flutes, whips, and so on. Photography, the railways and the telegraph, were then in their infancy, and rubber was soon in demand for many purposes connected with them. The general speeding up of transport made it one of the world's most important commodities.

FAT MEN AND ENERGY

People are fond of ridiculing fat men and pointing the finger of scorn at them, but more often than not fat men are successful. Dr. Berthold, the eminent medical authority, goes so far as to say that "embonpoint is one of the greatest benefits that Providence can bestow on Man, for with obesity comes perseverance, virtue and contentment!"

A review of the fat men of history bears out this theory. Thomas Aquinas was so fat that he sat at a special table with a semi-circle cut out of it, into which his stomach fitted. Napoleon became fat at thirty. Mirabeau was prodigiously stout, and Balzac, Dumas and G. K. Chesterton were prodigies of energy and mountains of flesh.

Among outstanding fat men are Henry VIII, Gambetta, Gautier, Victor Hugo, Rossini, and Dr. Johnson. Oscar Asche, the actor, tipped the scales at twenty-four stone; to-day we have Vladimir Cernikoff, famous pianist, weighing twenty-two stone eleven pound, and Teddy Brown, the musical-hall star, both energetic. Even Daniel Lambert, of Leicester, who weighed fifty-two stone, eleven pound, was a fine swimmer!

CHINA AT WAR

"There is little that Chunking does not know about bombing and how to take it," said Sir Robert Reid, Chinese Relations Officer of the Government of India, brodcasting on "China To-day" from the Calcutta Station of All India Radio.

He stated that the citizens of Chunking knew exactly what to do, where to go during an air raid, and carried out their duties without hurry and without fuss, calmly taking full advantage of the good warning system which allowed generally of an ample margin in which to make one's preparation and get to one's shelter. "Illustrative of that quiet resolute spirit is the way in which Chunking has been built and rebuilt over and over again," he added.

Sir Robert Reid also referred to the reversion to horse-drawn traffic in Chunking (owing to petrol scarcity) as one of many proofs of the adaptability of the citizens. With petrol scarce or non-existent the Chinese had also turned to tung oil and other sources of fuel. Extensive use was also made of alcohal distilled from molasses and of charcoal as fuel. Sir Robert said that the general impression one got of Chunking was of intense activity, of an alertness of mind and body, a cheerfulness and an adaptability, which was more impressive.

Hardships, discomfort and privation, however, did abound. What could one expect when the country had been robbed of her seaports, had been at war for five years, and had an enemy infesting great parts of her provinces all this time? Added to this was the influx into Chunking of war emigrants, Government officials, tradesmen and private persons from the eastern Provinces, which had raised its population from some 300,000 to something like a million!

FANTASTIC PRICES

"Shop windows" Sir Robert continued, "may be full, the streets may be swarming with well-fed people, labour may be earning big money, but behind all is the spectre of inflation. Prices are fantastic, and this hits the person on a fixed wage hard indeed. It has been stated—to give a single instance, that Chinese and foreigners alike engaged in church, medical and teaching work supported by funds from abroad, will have received salary cuts of 85 per cent. Similarly, a small but insignificant instance, the students of one of the universities have become so poor that they cannot afford benches in their dining hall, but stand instead of sitting round the daily rice-bowl!"

Speaking about Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, Sir Robert said: "I think people are apt to look upon Marshal Chiang Kai-shek as a Dictator or sole ruler of China. In a sense he is; his word goes, and he is the one man who has knit China together, made her what she is to-day, and the one man on whom at present, at any rate, her future depends. But he is not a Dictator!"

VITALITY OF HINDUISM

LORD MESTON ON ITS POWER OF ADAPTABILITY

LONDON.

At the Manchester week-end School on India under the auspices of the University, a paper by Lord Meston was read in his absence by Professor H. J. Fleury.

Declaring that "in Hindustan, unity, so far as it goes, has been the product of a unique social system drawing its sanctions ultimately from the innate religion or religious fears of the peoples", Lord Meston said, "The unity is yet incomplete, and time is needed to cement it. But Hinduism is in no hurry. It has had a longer experience of man and his frailties than any other religion extant in the world outside China. Within limits it is more adaptable than it professes or even knows, and in self-defence it will go through the forms of adapting itself to the modern heresies of Democracy. It will wait and work patiently, while tempests rage over forms of Government, convinced that, in the end, it will retain full control over men's lives and souls. Just as Hindustan was the cradle of a system of life and faith fundamentally different from any other social and intellectual structure in the world, so it may yet—not to-day or to-morrow—give birth to a political system of a type which none of us can now foresee!"

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LITERACY IN MYSORE

II

In the course of our remarks on the above in our last issue, we sought to explain the great percentage of literates among Jews in the State as due probably to their being mostly adults, and as a preparation for the study of their *Talmud*.

We have since come across the following story which seems to offer a further explanation of that remarkable fact.

A Jew went to heaven accompanied by a Scotsman. Living conditions they found very crowded. Accordingly St. Peter ordered them back to earth for another five years. Both men protested that their heirs had claimed their estates and that they had nothing to live on. "Then I'll give you all you want," said St. Peter. "How much?" The Scotsman figured it out carefully. "Well I canna do on less than a hundred thousand pounds." St. Peter gave him the money and turned to the Jew. "How much?," he asked. The Jew looked after the Scotsman. "Never mind. Just give me Macpherson's address," he asked!

The Jews have naturally to make themselves literate in order to pursue the Macphersons of the world and share their wealth!

The Muslims with a 4½ lakhs population claim a literacy of 102,000 persons, or 22·7 per cent. This would mean that assuming a strength of 5 persons per household, every Muslim householder in the State is literate, and that there is no house which does not contain a literate. If that is in accordance with facts, it would be a matter for congratulation. It would mean that Muslims are 25% more literate than Lingayats, nearly thrice as literate as Vokkaligars, twice as literate as the Hindus as a whole, and nine times as literate as the Panchamas!

Among the other communities numbering over one lakh, the Bedas, Banajaras, the Gangakulas, Kurubas and Upparas, all exhibit an equal amount of literacy, *i.e.*, 4 to 5 per cent.

Of the smaller communities, the Vysyas with a population of 53000 show a literacy of 44 per cent, the Nagarthas, Mudaliyars, and Indian Christians come next with 33 to 36 per cent, and the Darzis, Kshatriyas, Rajaputs, Satanis, and Jains follow with 22 to 30 per cent. The population of the State as a whole, amounting to 71,70,000 shows 12½ per cent literacy, with just 895,000 literates.

We think that literacy in many ways resembles riches. Riches are not essential to happiness, greatness, or contentment. Riches do not procure a man these things. Absence of them does not render a man unhappy, mean, or contemptible. Like acquired taste, they are an acquired possession, and an acquired possession only, and do not help to solve human problems. The difference between the rich and the poor man is in the possession of riches only, and not in moral worth, intellectual greatness, or manly endeavour.

Literacy, similarly, is an acquired possession. It is not such as to render the literate man a greater or happier one than the illiterate. It may help to solve some problems, rather small. It no doubt creates others, and does not reduce the number of problems in the social State.

Dr. Johnson has somewhere said, "Women speaking? Women speaking? Women speaking is like dog dancing on its hind legs." The dancing dog has been taught a little dancing, at some pains, that is all. It does not make it a greater dog in canine qualities than other dogs.

Similarly we think literacy does not help the salvation of the soul or embellishment of the body. Christ, we think, was not literate. Nawab Hydar has definitely told us that he was not literate and did not care much for it.

The fact that our hill-tribes are 0.1 per cent literate, and the Jews 87 per cent, does not make the Jews 870 times greater than the hill-tribes! The latter have their homes, while the Jews have none. The hill-tribes are left to themselves and are unmolested, while the Jews with all their intelligence and literacy are hounded out of every State. We and our readers extend pity to the Jews! It would be presumption to extend pity to the hill-tribes. They have qualities and capacities, of achievement and enjoyment, which we superior towns-falk do not possess, and will certainly tip the scale in many things when weighed against us.

Therefore we think literacy is not a matter for blind pursuit, just like riches. There is no need to despise or pity the illiterate, or laud literacy as an achievement.

Literary is the capacity to express one's thoughts in writing, and to read what is written by oneself or others. It is a twin accomplishment. There is however the story of the Mexican literate who, questioned by the police, "Can you read and write?" replied "Can write, but can't read." "Write your name on this," the officer commanded, handing paper and pencil. The man scrawled several huge hieroglyphics across the sheet and handed it back. "What is that you wrote?" enquired the puzzled officer. "No sabe," said the Mexican. "Don' I tol' you me no can read?"

There is also the story of the two lucky Indian ladies told in the Sanskrit stanza,

चतुरो मे भर्ता येन लिखितं परो न वाचयति ।
चतुरतरो मे भर्ता स्वेन लिखितं स्वयं न वाचयति ॥

Chaturo me bharta yena likhitam paro na vachayati |
Chatura taro me bharta swena likhitam swayam na vachayati ||

One lady claimed, "My husband is very clever; what he writes no one else can read." "My husband is cleverer;" the other lady countered, "what he writes he himself cannot read!"

How many of the 8·94 lakhs of Mysore literates are of the above types it would be interesting to know! *Editor.*

"LIGHT"

Light is the name of a new Canarese weekly issued by the Mysore Literary Council with Mr. S. V. Srinivasa Rao, M.A., as Editor. It is intended to give light to the new literates, and it is also light in another sense, consisting of just a half sheet. The first issue contains a message from H. H. The Maharaja conveyed through the Private Secretary. Its other contents are the story of Deepavali, the week's news of the State, and news of the War. We wish the Journal a long and useful career!

Ed.

CANADA BENEFITS FROM THE WAR

It is probable that Canada has benefited commercially even more from German aggression than did England when the Huguenots established the textile trade in the seventeenth century. Additional to the £10,000,000 that refugees are estimated to have taken into the Dominion, industries have been established that hitherto were exclusive to one or other of the invaded or threatened countries.

Under the direction of experts, the Bohemian glass that was the pride of Czechoslovakia is now being made in Ottawa, while the fine silk industry, formerly a Hungarian State monopoly, has become established in Ontario. Further, a group of refugee Germans who contrived to smuggle out some £140,000 have used the money to found the first sugar beet plant to be erected in the Dominion.

Nor is it only peace-time enterprise that has benefited; Canada's war effort is being helped almost to a similar extent. In Sorel, Quebec, no less than £600,000 has been spent on a munitions plant that, in effect, is part of what was the Skoda works of Czechoslovakia. From that country, also, the Bata Shoe Company is making, at Frankfort, Ontario, the precision-gauges that are so essential to the manufacture of armaments!

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DO SOULS MIGRATE ?

In the African jungle there are Leopard Men reputed to be able to interchange souls with the leopards, or otherwise control these beasts by mysterious means. They can be men or beasts at will; assuming the shape of animals, they wander from their own bodies to those of the animals, and back again.

Having lived for twenty years in the wilds, Mr. Juba Kennerley, a prospector and explorer, determined to investigate this strange phenomenon. Here are some of his most amazing discoveries, described in a book which teems with drama and adventure, among strange tribes, called "The Terror of the Leopard Men" (Stanley Paul, 16s.).

A witch-doctor, Chusimbo, gave Mr. Kennerley what he calls one of the most astonishing experiences of his life. Chusimbo claimed that his "bush soul" resided in a leopard, and to prove that he was no idle boaster, offered to display his powers one night of the full moon.

With a famous character of the African veldt MacAndrew—known as One-eyed Mac—Mr. Kennerley followed the witch-doctor to the top of a kopje, where he signalled them to crouch down and wait. It wasn't a pleasant experience.

At regular intervals the witch-doctor uttered guttural calls. Then, as if in answer, came the unmistakable "cough" of a leopard, and out from the bush strolled a magnificent specimen. Instinctively Mr. Kennerley raised his rifle, but Mac gripped his wrist just in time. He looked on while Chusimbo and the leopard stood watching each other, both motionless.

BESIEGED BY BEASTS

Then, softly, the witch-doctor began to speak to the leopard in a language Mr. Kennerley did not understand. Mac explained afterwards that it wasn't any one of the twenty different dialects he had mastered. Yet the leopard understood it! He listened, all attention, his face "expressing the same interest as can sometimes be seen on the face of a pet dog or cat when its owner speaks some little phrase it thoroughly understands."

The wonder of this was entirely eclipsed when the leopard appeared to answer what were plainly the witch-doctor's questions, and "replied in a voice that plainly resembled that of a human being." It was so uncanny, Mr. Kennerley says, that wonder changed to something not far removed from fear, and the palms of his hand grew moist with sweat.

"The whole business," Mr. Kennerley comments "was beyond my powers of explanation....Doubters might think that Chusimbo had mastered the art of ventriloquism, but if he had, then he is the first untutored savage I have ever known to have this accomplishment!"

Another uncanny experience came to Mr. Kennerley in the Juga Valley. Musa, a Bagarimi drill-boy, found in the wake of a large herd of baboons a baby baboon only a few hours old, left at the wayside by some careless mother. It was taken to Musa's wife, who suckled it and promptly "adopted" it.

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BATTLE FOR A BABY

At about dusk that evening Mr. Kennerley, scouring the nearby line of cliffs with binoculars, noticed that the baboons appeared to be massing.

Their intention was plain: they were preparing to attack the camp. The native boys grabbed anything that would serve as weapon and concentrated around Mr. Kennerley's hut. The defenders were two hundred strong; he had about 150 rounds of rifle and gun ammunition, but that was of little defence against an enemy numbering thousands.

A hundred yards or so from the camp the advancing hordes decided to halt, squatting on their haunches, their great jaws slavering as they bared cruel fangs that could tear a leopard to pieces. Swiftly falling twilight added to the horror of this terrifying experience.

At this moment out waddled Mrs. Musa, with the cause of all the trouble clasped to her breast saying casually that she was going to hand the infant to its rightful owners. Mr. Kennerley could do nothing to restrain her from risking her life.

The creatures received her at first in motionless, stony silence. Then one or two of the young hotheads became restive, whereupon she called out in some strange gibberish. Instantly a young female baboon advanced and took the infant.

A babble of loud grunts broke out, which evidently meant approval; then the assembled mass began to disperse. Mr. Kennerley left Mrs. Musa gazing after the retreating baboons as if wondering if she should join the creatures she understood so well; he went to his hut and gave himself a stiff whiskey, —he needed it!

Travelling on the railway running north from the port of Beira, Portuguese East Africa, Mr. Kennerley was told that the line cost sixteen lives per mile to build, mainly owing to the depredations of man-killing leopards and lions—and it was over a hundred miles to the border of Rhodesia alone.

Among the lions was a savage, black-maned brute whose daring knew no bounds, and whose killings were prodigious. The native boys working on the line swore that it was under human influence, and a "bass" boy with the gangs, a gigantic Zulu and veteran warrior, boasted of his powers of wandering abroad in the form of a lion!

The lion's killings reached fantastic levels. By the time they were halfway through the notorious Anatongas forest cutting, panic reigned, and no man dared move outside his hut after dark!

Then, one night, the little pilot engine which brought supplies along the new-made tract was nearly derailed by a violent impact. Driver and fireman, hastily descending, were amazed to find stretched across the lines the carcass of a huge black-maned lion. The next day the driver found attached to his front wheel strips of a kaross skin robe which had belonged to the giant Zulu, who was never seen again!

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EDUCATION OF ANGLO-INDIANS

JUBBULPORE.

"To my fellow Indians who blame us for our seeming indifference to India and things Indian I say this: 'Not we but the system of education imposed on us and over which we have had no control has been to blame'," said Mr. Frank R. Anthony, President-in-chief of the Anglo-Indian Association, speaking at a dinner got up in honour of the Rev. G. C. Rogers, Headmaster of the Christ Church School, Jubbulpore, by the old boys of the school.

Paying a tribute to the Rev. Rogers, Mr. Anthony said that to his teaching thousands of Anglo-Indians owed everything in their life. He stood out as perhaps the greatest argument for conceding the principle that the Anglo-Indians must be educated by Anglo-Indians.

Mr. Anthony criticised the system of Anglo-Indian education as one divorced from the real needs of the Community, from the real conditions of Indian life; a system of pretentious Christianity divorced from the elementary Christian principles of racial equality and communal brotherhood, a system which had ignored the first principles of good education. He added that a school's first duty was to be the nursery of communal pride and love of one's motherland! But the European school had inspired the Anglo-Indian not only with a disregard for his fellow Indians, but, what was much worse, with a disregard for his motherland! But the greatest crime the European educationist had committed against the Community was to infuse an anti-Anglo-Indian complex in the Anglo-Indians. They realised that the only hope for the future was the complete overhaul of the present moth-eaten and obsolete values which were strangling Anglo-Indian education. The first step in this direction must be the control of Anglo-Indian education by Anglo-Indians, and their education must have a definite vocational and technical bias.

"When Anglo-Indians control and teach their children this pride of community and love of India, they would be among the leaders of the new India," concluded Mr. Anthony. He then presented the Rev. Rogers with an address on behalf of the old boys and toasted the health, long life and honoured old age of the chief guest.

A PRESS NOTE

NEW DELHI.

The Government of India have fixed the maximum prices at which motor car giant and motor cycle tyres and tubes of Indian manufacture shall be sold. The notification appeared in the Gazette of India of October 31, 1942, and it provides that the schedule of maximum prices fixed shall be displayed prominently at their places of business by all tyre dealers.

When purchasing tyres, for which they hold valid authorisations from the Rationing Authority, the public are advised to consult the schedule of prices so displayed.

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MONEY'S SLAVES

Two recent items in the daily papers must have given sane men food for thought. A man found dead from starvation was later discovered to have £8,000 in the bank. Another, a cripple, taken to hospital dying from exposure, was found to have more than £500 hidden in his wooden leg!

Economy is an excellent thing, and saving a wise and natural precaution; but this extraordinary mania of risking self-destruction for the sake of amassing wealth is one which no normal person will ever understand. It is not uncommon, so we can only conclude that it is a disease, an obsession brought on by avarice.

CROOKED TO THE LAST

Consider, for example, the insane miserliness of John Hopkins, who was known locally by the unpleasant nickname of the Vulture. He lived a miserable existence and was never known to give anyone a penny. When he died, his will was proved at £300,000—tied up so that it could not be spent until the second generation! He couldn't even bear to think of his money being spent after he was dead! Well might we ask, what did he hope to gain?

One of the most noted misers of all time was John Elwes, of Suffolk, who lived in the last century. He inherited £150,000 from his uncle (also a miser), and £100,000 from his mother, who actually starved herself to death. It looks as if the trouble ran in the family. This lunatic—he could hardly have been less—always went to bed at dusk to save lighting a lamp. He would never have a fire, but in cold weather walked up and down to keep warm!

He ate only odd iscraps bread. He would not have his shoes cleaned because he said it wore them out! The only hat he ever had was one which he picked up out of a ditch—and he didn't keep that long. Being offered a shilling for it by a rag collector, he took the money. In this wretched state he lived to be ninety, and died leaving £800,000!

"Shanky" Williams—as he was called—took some beating. He amassed a fortune, but couldn't find it in his heart to spend any of it on his own comfort.

He lived and died, in a cheap lodging house. His last act, a few hours before he died, was crooked. He sent for the agents of three anatomical institutions, arranged for them to arrive at different times, and sold his body for three guineas—to each of them! Why did he do a thing like this on his deathbed? He couldn't take the money with him?

It is an odd thing, but more than one miser has tried to save money on his own funeral. Edward Nokes, of Hornchurch, bought his own coffin, and to save money arranged for cord to be used instead of screws to keep the lid on! There was no coffin plate, just the two letters E. N. being carved in the wood. Yet he was a wealthy man. Thomas Pitt, of Warwick, also visited several undertakers when he was dying in order to pick up a cheap coffin He died leaving £4,000.

DANIEL'S DODGES

Daniel Dancer used to bathe in a pond, and then run up and down to dry himself—to save a towel! He spent his days collecting bones, and at night slept in a barn on a sack of mouldy hay. He lived to be eighty-seven. After he died, under the floor of the barn was found £2,500; in the manger £500; in the chimney, £200; in an old teapot, £600! What was his idea?

Thomas Cooke, another miser of the last century, must have been a scamp as well. He lived by pretending to faint in the street. In this way he got food, and sometimes a free drink. He left £100,000. At his funeral people threw rotten eggs and cabbages at his coffin.

Thomas Clark, stockbroker, left nearly half a million of money. For years he returned his income for tax purposes at £6,000 a year. Yet he boasted that he had never spent as much as a shilling on a meal! He ate of a single plate on bare boards! William Cox was found dead in a London lodging house, in an emaciated condition. Amongst his filthy rags was found £7,000.

Mind you, there is difference between miserliness and parsimony. It was said that the famous Duke of Marlborough used to walk home on a dark night to save 9d. for a conveyance. He died worth a million and a half. Lord Bath, the nineteenth century statesman, was not exactly a miser, but his meanness was notorious. His usual tip was a ha'penny.

One good story was told against him. He owed a tradesman some money, which the man could not get. So wherever Lord Bath was staying he would go to the house and ring the bell. As soon as the door was open, he would shout at the top of his voice so that the servants could hear, "Give me my money". Finally he followed Lord Bath into church, where sitting just behind him, as the sermon was about to begin, he said loudly enough for the entire congregation to hear, "Give me my money." That did it. Lord Bath went out and paid him!

Ostervaid, the famous banker of the last century started life in a small way. When he was young he used to go out in the evening and buying the cheapest drink available, collect all the corks he could find on the floor. At the end of eighty years he had so many corks that he sold them for twelve guineas, and with this sum he laid the foundation of his vast fortune. There was a method in his madness!

W. E. W.

BRITISH CAPITAL IN INDIA

TOTAL ESTIMATED AT £ 300 MILLION

LONDON.

The *Manchester Guardian* writes in its Financial Column :—

In January the last of the great India stocks, the 3½ per cent loan, will be repaid. The Bank of England has just appealed to holders to use the special facilities which will be provided for investing the proceeds directly in current Government loans. After that repayment, the total sterling debt of the Government of India will be only £66,000,000.

Something like a £300,000,000 debt contracted for building railways, ports and other productive enterprises will have been repaid during this war. There remains British capital in Indian industry and trade and other investments. This has just been estimated by a reliable authority at £240,000,000 made up as follows: municipal and port trust loans, £15,000,000; companies registered in India £75,000,000; companies registered elsewhere but operating in India £100,000,000; other trade interests, £50,000,000. If this estimate is accepted, Britain's total financial stake in India amounts to £300,000,000 which is less than British capital invested at certain times in one or two of the South American States. On the whole, the estimate seems sound. It is often said that British companies with offices in India have enormous capital, but it is absurd to include, for example, the entire share capital of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China in the British stake in India.

An interesting point is that the Indian Reserve Bank has already about £ 300,000,000 in sterling funds in Britain, so that all British investments could in theory be bought out in one sweep. What is more, British debts to India will from now on increase rapidly, and we shall end as debtors of India. That will provide India at the end of the war with power to make great imports from Britain without any real current payment, and it will mean that for part of our post-war exports to India we shall get no return except the cancellation of some figures in the ledgers!

THE SIKANDAR FORMULA

NEW DELHI.

Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan is reported to have evolved a new formula for the settlement of the communal tangle in his Province. The formula it seems, is based on the presumption that a settlement of the communal issue in the Punjab would automatically lead to a settlement of the All-India problem.

The plan accepts the essential features of the Cripps scheme as regards the formation of a Constituent Assembly. If 75 per cent of the total number of members of the Assembly elected after the war vote in favour of remaining within the Union, such a vote would be regarded as decisive. Similarly, should the same proportion decide upon a breakaway from the Centre. Punjab would do so. The question arises what should be done in the event of such a decision either way not forthcoming. Sir Sikandar's formula provides that if 60 per cent of the total Muslim members of the Legislature demand a plebiscite on the question of seperation, such a plebiscite would take place in respect of all Muslims on the electoral rolls. The dicision even by a bare majority in such a referendum would be effective. In the event of a majority decision favouring secession, the non-Muslim elements would then have the right of recording their verdict, it would be open to 60 per cent of the tatal number of non-muslim members of the Assembly, excluding Europeans, to demand a similar plebiscite. Should a bare majority of non-Muslim electors decide in favour of separating their areas from the Punjab, right of separation would then be conceded to those parts of the Province.

* * *

What an easy, clear-cut, and unexceptionable solution! Ed.

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The Rationalist.

Monday 23-11-1942.

THE MYSORE SUGAR COMPANY

The long speech of the Chairman of the above Company advertised prominently in the Press has been lying on our table for some time past demanding attention.

Sugar has become so important a subject of current topic, that we may as well wade through the Chairman's sea of words, and see what the public should get out of them.

In 1929 there were only 24 sugar factories in India producing but 70000 tons. To-day there are 145 factories producing some 14 lakhs of tons. The Mysore Sugar Company is just one of them, producing some 30,000 tons. This gives us its relative importance in the Indian sugar world, which itself is rather a limited world compared with Java or Cuba.

Nevertheless the Chairman imagines that the world's eye is on him, and heaps on himself bucket-fuls of complacent self-satisfaction before the share-holders, like a man who lathers himself with soap-suds before meeting the edge of the razor, safety or otherwise.

During last year the factory worked for 284 days, crushed 332000 tons of cane, and produced some 30,000 tons of sugar. By the sale of that it paid the Government some Rs. 17 lakhs as duty, Rs. 3 and odd lakhs as taxes, and Rs. 2·40 lakhs as dividend, and made a profit of Rs. 17 lakhs for itself. All this with a capital of only Rs. 21·75 lakhs, out of which Government hold Rs. 12 lakhs. That is, on 21·75 lakhs the Company made about Rs. 17 lakhs, and on Rs. 12 lakhs the Government made over Rs. 22½ lakhs! And the Chairman gleefully adds, "The net profits would have been considerably more had it not been for the fact that low prices were obtaining during the major portion of the year." We have heard that thirst increases the more one imbibes, be it money, or be it wine! The law of usury, the law of *dam-dupat*, the law of profiteering, are all swept aside! This of course is no profiteering, and the price of 8 annas per vis which the poor labourer pays is fair price, because all the profit that the retailer gets out of this stuff is the value of the used bag!

"The quantity of sugar recovered," he proceeds, "is not as high as usual. This is mainly due to the fact that throughout the year the cane crushed was over-ripe and had deteriorated in quality." Does the Chairman know the meaning of what he says? How can cane be over-ripe throughout the year? If the planting is "according to programme" as he claims, and the factory has been working normally and efficiently as he also claims, how can the cane grow over-ripe and deteriorate? We can understand a portion of it becoming over-ripe if the factory could not work overtime in order to consume it. But how could all the cane be over-ripe and deteriorated throughout the year, unless the Cane Section and the Factory Section were both egregiously inefficient?

The Directors of course are unexceptionable, because they have drawn only a modest Rs. 12,210-12-8 for the seven of them!

In the result sugar made out of over-ripe and deteriorated cane is placed for consumption before a trusting public, and they have to consume it with thanks to the Chairman!

It is stated that about 3 lakhs of tons of cane were supplied by ryots to whom about Rs. 40 lakhs were paid as price and bonus. The Chairman adds, "The goodwill of the ryots is the greatest asset to the Sugar Company. With a view to keep them happy and contented we create a price stabilisation fund for ensuring them a fair price, taking into consideration the very unhealthy conditions under which the cane grower in the Irwin Canal area has to live and work," and so on.

But how much of the Rs. 40 lakhs does actually reach the ryot? A sum of Rs. 7·30 lakhs is shown as advances to the ryots. Is it cash paid? No, we think not! It is largely manure purchased by lowest tender,—we assume it is the lowest tender, though we have heard stories about the way tenders are

dealt with!—and then passed on to the ryots with a sumptuous margin of profit. What that profit is will the Chairman say? And what is the interest rate charged to the ryots on the advances? Is it a modest 12%?

So out of the Rs. 40 lakhs about 10 lakhs goes back to the Company. Then Government steps in and presents its blinding bill for contribution and water-rate and taxes, inexorably piled up one on another, the total being further enhanced by a very decent rate of interest! How much of the 40 lakhs will thereafter remain to the ryots for a happy and contented life,—which means litigation and malaria and seeing one's family and friends being wiped out,—is a problem! However the Chairman has his satisfaction.

The toll of malaria in the region was so bad in recent years that Government had to forbid planting of cane within two furlongs of villages. This upset the Chairman, and he says, "The sudden enforcement of this rule considerably upset our planting programme. When the gravity of the situation, namely that the factory would have to be shut down for a considerable period for want of cane, was brought to the notice of Government, they were pleased to relax the contemplated rule." Does the Chairman mean that Government were faced with two gravities, the depopulation of the villages and the shutting down of the factory for a time, and that they preferred to remove the latter, and let alone the former? What a picture to draw of the Government! Does he mean that Government preferred the pleasure of making a little more money, to the duty of saving the villages and the ryots? If so it is a sorry tale, and we are sorry to hear it!

We know that Companies making even 6 or 7% provide for bonus to the employees. In this 20% Company however no such provision is visible either in the Directors' Report or the Chairman's grandiloquent speech. But instead one hears tale after tale of pin-pricks, supercessions, third-degree methods, and resignations from compulsion, and resignations from disgust! Is this how a 55% Government owned factory should be run?

The Chairman speaks of easing the very unhealthy conditions of the ryot cane-growers. Is he aware of the service conditions of his own employees in the Farm Section of the Factory? Is not being sent to the Company's farms the same as being sent to a penal settlement in the old Russian days? Is there one treatment in the Factory for men related to the Ministers and similar persons, and a contrary treatment to others? Well, Mr. Chairman?

Getting profits, through a monopoly, in war time, a duffer can do. But to run a big concern efficiently, ethically, humanely, justly, requires brilliant talents. But in this country anybody with butter, or some pull, becomes overnight a Chairman of a concern, and poses as a combination of Ford and Leverhulme, and also Schneider, Krupps, and Edison!

Let us turn from this sombre picture to that in Hyderabad. The Nizam Sugar Factory, we are told, started 4 years ago. It already produces 60% of the State's needs. While the Mysore Factory grows only 9% of its cane on its own farms, the Nizam Factory grows 40%. Its average crushing season is 150 days in the year, not 284 as in Mysore. No wonder malaria rages here! This year the Nizam Factory crushed 177000 tons getting 16800 tons of sugar. Batches of 25 cultivators' sons are trained in modern methods of cultivation, and sent back to their villages to spread the knowledge.

Cane is conveyed to the Factory at its own expense, and not at that of the ryot as in Mysore. The molasses are converted into 4,00,000 gallons of power alcohal, and part of it sold to N. S. Railway.

After 9 years the Mysore Chairman speaks of having spent Rs. 56000 in buildings for employees. The Nizam Factory has already built a colony near it at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs. Similar colonies have also been established for the benefit of the employees of the factory's farms!

We mention these things to show that there is much in the Mysore Sugar Company which does not justify self-laudation, or laudation of the world, and that there is much in it that the Directors and the Government should look into and rectify. *Editor.*

PROFITEERING

BY THE RT. HON. J. R. CLYNES

FOOD CONTROLLER IN THE LAST WAR, AND EX-HOME-SECRETARY AND LORD PRIVY SEAL

Why have food prices risen—and why are they rising? And what can be done to scotch the profiteers, to whose traitorous greed we owe many of the increases in the cost of living? In this powerfull, outspoken article Mr. J. R. Clynes, himself a man of vast experience in the fight against profiteering, sets forward his views on this vital national problem:

A Government poster which I have seen displayed in many shop-windows reads more or less in this fashion: "YOUR resolution, YOUR courage, and YOUR sacrifice will bring US victory."

I do not know who selected the wording, but in some shops to-day the legend has an unpleasant double significance. It might almost read: YOUR resolution, courage, and sacrifice will bring US the profits."

I have heard many impassioned appeals for sacrifice from the general public, and no nation is readier than this one to pile lives, money and goods on to the altar of its faith. But it will not stand by and watch profiteers made false priests of that altar—profiteers who fill their bulging pockets with what we are asked to give!

SCANDALOUS GAMBLING

There has been glib talk of controlling prices and stopping those who profiteer in the nation's hour of trial. But little has been done, and I can place my finger on some open scandals of which officialdom says nothing, though it must be no less aware than I am of what is happening.

The basic cause of swift-rising prices is the rise in shipping freight rates. These depend largely on the cost of ships. One must allow for increased cost of materials, insurance, etc., but here are some shipping figures that will shock you.

A ship sold at the end of 1938 for £15,250. She changed hands after the war broke out for £33,000.

A damaged tramp steamer, sold in March 1938 for £7,000, fetched £23,000 in October. A tanker advertised for £90,000 in August 1939 was sold for £144,000 in October. In the same month, the price of a tramp steamer advertised first at £35,000 rose to £45,000.

A fifteen-year-old tramp steamer of under 3,000 tons was sold for £6,000 as long ago as 1932. Lately, she sold for £35,000.

Numbers of ships have changed hands three or four times on paper since war began, and men who have no conceivable interest in shipping except to fill their pockets by gambling at a time when the nation needs ships, have made pretty fortunes in their cosy offices in Liverpool and London; while gallant sailors who risk death every time they put to sea get a couple of pounds a week apiece, and British housewives watch with alarm while food prices soar!

Those in authority do very little about it. The gross profits made by gambling in ships are not even taxed, because the increased prices of ships are regarded as untaxable inflation of values.

Why is the Government winking at this swindling of the nation? Who is getting the profit out of it? The nation wants to know!

ONE-SIDED SACRIFICE

Thousands of families in this country to-day are unable to purchase the proper necessities of life, because of prices pushed up by the profiteers.

In the last few months, butter has risen from 1s. 3d. per lb. to 1s. 7d. per lb., biscuits are up 2d. to 8d. a lb., sugar 1d. per lb., bacon several pence per lb., meat several pence per lb., cooking eggs several pence per dozen, tinned full-cream milk is up from 5½d. to 7½d., flour bloaters from 6d. to 10½d., women's stockings from 2s. to 3s. per pair, aluminium saucepans are 20 per cent. up, tools sometimes as much as 50 per cent up, clothes are costing much more, fares have risen, furniture costs 30 per cent. more, tobacco costs more—there is hardly a single article in everyday use that has not risen in price. There have been innumerable complaints of goods purchased at a price later found to be higher than the price marked on the articles.

Meanwhile, Government speakers wring their hands and plead with us not to ask for increased wages! The people of England, they say, must be ready for great and greater sacrifices! The shopkeepers and shipping-gamblers, however, may prepare for greater and greater profits!

It is notable that when the Chancellor of the Exchequer puts a new War Tax on anything, he never asks the manufacturers or the retailers to bear any part of it! No! It is blandly assumed that the workman will pay more for his cigarettes, and the housewife more for her tea. Profits, it seemed, must on no account be disturbed; so traders have little lables all ready to stick over the old prices, showing how much extra the man with no extra wages and the woman with the same amount of shopping-money is to give!

Meanwhile, trade millionaires are as common as new shipping peers, and shopkeepers buy new cars and get extra rations of petrol with which to run them! And the grey-faced families who used to manage somehow, just on the bread-line, go down to want, misery, and sometimes even suicide!

(To be continued)

PRIZES GOING ABEGGING

Can you solve this problem? Can you suggest a means of using up 235,000 pounds of quicksilver a year? It seems simple enough, for huge quantities of quicksilver are used in the manufacture of detonators. Yet for the past ten years the Swiss Bureau de Reparation has vainly offered £5,000 for a sensible solution!

This quicksilver accumulated after the last war when Switzerland's mines continued at their old war-time pressure. In this war, obvious complications forbid the heavy arming of the Swiss, so the quicksilver £5,000 can only be won by pacific proposals.

AN UNSOLVED THEOREM

The world has many prizes like that—money nobody can win. Three centuries ago Pierre de Fermat, a French mathematician, evolved a theorem no one could solve. Twenty-five years ago Professor Paul Wolfskehl, of the Vienna Academy of Science, left his entire fortune of £50,000 to the solver. Over 25,000 solutions have since been submitted and all have been proved incorrect!

EARTH IS FLAT

It is money going begging. Three years have passed since Wilbur Glenn offered £1,000 to anyone who can prove that the earth is round. At Zion City, Illinois, Wilbur heads a religious movement of 6,000 devotees who believe that the world is flat. If the world were not flat, they maintain, an aeroplane would have to drop 60,000 feet every hour to maintain a constant level. Since all standing water is level, they argue, and the seas connected by the Suez Canal show only six inches difference in level, the earth must be flat.

What is more, they offer £100 to any surveyor who can prove that he makes any allowance for the curvature of the earth when lining up distant objects through his theodolite. There's no convincing some people!

SIGNALS TO THE STARS

Dr. W. S. Mansfield proved this when he stipulated his own prize and wrote to the Archbishop of Canterbury offering "The secret of the world" at a price of £50,000. It was authentic, he declared, and had been revealed to him by an angel in a dream. His offer was refused and his undivulged secret died with him!

Through the French Academy of Science, £10,000, with compound interest, has been awaiting the first person to signal the stars and receive a reply. Only the planet Mars is excluded, but the prize has been on offer for fifty years without finding a winner. Cranks who insist that they have communicated with other worlds have, of course, applied by the thousand. Not one has ever convinced the scientists!

When a wealthy widow, Mme. Guzman, left her fortune as a Planet Prize the dignified Academy at first refused to accept it. Then the members decided they could not tell what was possible or impossible in the realm of science. To this day, to prevent the bequest becoming too unwieldy, the interest is handed over every five years to the most deserving astronomer of the period.

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THE RATIONALIST

A weekly
for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

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GOVERNMENT AND SILVER

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, in the course of a lengthy memorandum on the subject of the sale of Indian silver in London to the British Government, points out that the fall of Malaya, the Dutch East Indies, Burma and other countries of the Far East resulted in some of the metals required for aeroplane and other war Industries not being available in the quantities required by the United Nations. The immediate reaction was an embargo by Governments like Canada on export of Silver, in order to conserve their stocks for internal use. The U. S. Government followed suit, revising the agreement with Mexico in regard to the purchase price of silver. As a consequence the price which was fixed last December at 35⅜ cents per ounce for Mexican silver, was increased under the new agreement to 45 cents per ounce, with effect from the commencement of September with the dual object of securing all available silver from the Mexican mines and encouraging greater production of lead, with which silver is found and is extracted in Mexico. In fact, the demand for silver, particularly in the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States has grown to such an extent that the stock of silver is being rigorously conserved.

Proceeding the commitee of the Federation asserts that the Government of India have about ten million ounces of silver to their credit in London. The major portion of the world stock of silver is held between the U. S. A. and India. Since the former have not decided to offer silver on Lease Lend basis for the requirements of their war industry the Commitee expresses the fear that India is not deriving any advantage out of this unique favourable position. With the ceiling price fixed at 29¾ d. an ounce under the agreement between the Government of India and the British Government despite the steep rise in the price of silver both in U. S. A. and India, this ceiling price has remained unchanged, causing enormous loss to Indian revenues. The Government could have secured better and fairer prices for the London stocks from the British Government. Another aspect to which the Committee draws attention is the nature of the arrangement between the two Governments. The question has arisen whether the stocks were sold at a price lesser than the fixed ceiling price. The Committee therefore, demands an authoritative and explicit statement.

* * *

It may demand: But who is going to give?

Ed.

SMUTS ON GANDHI

Answering Indian pressmen at a Press conference General Smuts said, "No I am not going to India or taking any part in the settlement of the Indian question. It is to my mind an Indian question, and I think it should remain an Indian question The present trouble is that people are trying to saddle responsibility on this country rather than on Indians themselves. I think it is their question. It is a domestic question for India, and Indians must make their peace amongst themselves and devise their own constitution. I shall keep out of it. I have had all the trouble I want in making constitutions."

He added, "It is sheer nonsense to talk of Gandhi as a 'Fifth columnist.' He is a great man. He is one of the great men of the world, and he is the last person to be placed in that category. He is dominated by high spiritual ideals and holds views that I have just expressed about the human family Whether those ideals are always practicable in our difficult world may be questioned, but that Mr. Gandhi is a great patriot, a great man, and a great spiritual leader who can doubt?"

* * *

Mr. Churchill for one, Mr. Amery for another!

Ed.

NATIONAL WAR FRONT IN MYSORE CITY

At the monthly meeting of the National War Front Committee for Mysore City, held at its office in the Exhibition Buildings, Mr. Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswamy, the Organiser and Chairman, welcomed the two newly nominated members of the Committee, Messrs. F. C. Devaraj Urs, M.R.A, and Noor Hussain, M.A. B.L. After transacting current business, it was decided that Mr. M. S. Ramaswamy M.A. should visit the Educational Institutions in the city and address talks, and that Messrs. Rao Bahadur Ramaswamy, A. venkatasiah, B.A., B.L., F. C. Devaraj Urs, and Noor Hussain, M.A. B.L., should hold Mohalla meetings periodically and have heart to heart talks with the public on organisation and defence. On the motion of Mr. G. R. Josyer, M.A. F.R.E.S., it was resolved to suggest to Government the advisability of starting a Contact Canteen in Mysore City, on the lines of the one in Bangalore, so as to bring the military visitors to the City and the civilian public into social contact, and encourage the growth of military-mindedness in the civil population.

THE GUNAMBA MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE TRUST, MYSORE

BABY WEEK

The Executive Committee of the Gunamba Maternity and Child Welfare Trust and Mysore City Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society have decided to hold the Baby Week in Mysore City for the year 1943 during the third week of January 1942! The cooperation of the public is invited.

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1.	Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship	0—2—0
2.	Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times	0—2—0
3.	Problem of Wealth	0—2—0
4.	ಗಾಂಧಿಜಿ ರಾಮಾಯಣ	0—1—0
5.	The Tree of Happiness	0—1—0
6.	Winston Churchill	0—4—0

GENERAL HERTZOG

General Hertzog, former Primier of South Africa, is dead.

James Barry Muunik Hertzog, who was of German origin, was born in South Africa in 1866 and was sent to Amsterdam University where he studied law. He settled in the Orange Free State, was called to the bar, and appointed a Judge in 1895. During the South African War (1899-1902) he was a Boer General and one of the leaders of the Free State Dutch.

When representative Government was granted to the Orange River Colony in 1907. Hertzog became Attorney-General and Minister for Education.

When the last war broke out, Hertzog resisted the cooperation of Botha and Smuts with Britain in the campaign. When at the end of 1914 some of the Dutch rose in revolt under Maritz, Hertzog did not condemn it, but did not aid the insurgents. Throughout the war his attitude was anti-British and eventually he began to talk of a republic and secession.

He was Minister of Native Affairs from 1924 to 1938. He was leader of the United South African National Party since its inception.

His sympathies in the present war also were anti-British and he even urged the Union's neutrality.

* * *

We thought that all men in the Colonies were united in peace and war, and that there were no political differences or anti-British sentiment. But General Hertzog gives the lie to that assumption. Ed.

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PROFITEERING

BY THE RT. HON. J. R. CLYNES

FOOD CONTROLLER IN THE LAST WAR, AND EX-HOME-SECRETARY AND LORD PRIVY SEAL

(Continued from last issue)

Profiteering can be stopped easily and quickly. When I was with Lord Rhondda at the Food Ministry during the last war, we stopped it, and overset those who tried, in the House of Commons and elsewhere, to retain it intact.

We began by forcing down the price of bread from 1s. 1d. per quartern loaf to 9d. The price of meat and livestock was driven down from 74s. per cwt. to 60s.

Shopkeepers were not penalized. In fact, most of them did better business at the lower prices.

The system we used could be employed to-day just as well. We fixed prices on a basis of costings. Costs incurred, and a fair margin of profit, were allowed, and eventually 94 per cent. of Britain's food and drink, as well as most other vital commodities, were subject to maximum prices, and were properly and fairly distributed.

We dealt sharply with those profiteers who still tried to swindle the nation.

Beans, used to dilute wheat in bread, cost £20 a ton before that war began. When I went to the Food Ministry, they cost £80 a ton! One consignment of beans changed hands three times on paper while voyaging to England. Shipped at £36 a ton, it was landed here at £95 a ton. We punished the gamblers as they deserved!

Consignmente of butter shipped from Australia at low prices were worth over a million pounds when they reached the Thames. The money went, not to Australian farmers or British sailors, but to City speculators, keeping their skins out of the war and gambling with money they did not possess.

SWINDLERS—AND TRAITORS

When the Food Ministry closed its hand on the gamblers, there were loud outcries in the Press, and even in the House of Commons, that our action would bring ruin and national disaster. M.P.'s listened in grim silence.

In sixteen months we conducted over 70,000 prosecutions, and just under half a million pounds was collected in fines—which sum went to swell the till of the Trading State.

Profiteers to-day can be dealt with in the same style. With war costs what they are, half a million from their excess profits would help the nation along.

We treated everyone alike. The king had his ration cards like the rest of us. Once, when I was Food Controller, I was attending a Food Conference in Blackpool. I asked for a second helping of fish instead of other food.

"I daren't let you have it," the waitress whispered; "they say the Food Controller is here himself!"

One of the best means we devised last time to stop profiteering was the Consumers' Council. It consisted of representatives of Trade Unions, co-operative societies, housewives, and others who could speak with the true voice of the consumer, and put right many grave abuses by acting within the Food Ministry.

We need such a Council now. Why is it not being formed? The only answer is that there is no determination to stop profiteering—or at least no constructive effort to do so!

This, and prices fixed on a costing basis, are urgently required, if the nation is no longer to be swindled as it buys its food and clothes.

DEMAND FOR ACTION

Already, the Trade Unions are growing restive. I speak as an old official of one of the biggest Unions in the country, and I know of thousands of workmen, unemployed because of the war, who cannot buy more costly foods on Unemployment Relief. Others, whose wages have not risen, eat less than they did so that their children shall not cry with hunger! *These are facts.* I am not ashamed to publish them, but every true Britisher is ashamed that they should occur while traders and gamblers make richer profits than ever before!

Strikes are coming unless food prices and wages are kept parallel. We do not ask for wages to go up; that will mean inflation. We ask for food prices to be kept down, after the shipping-gamblers and the food profiteers have been dealt with.

If prices go on rising, and wages are kept where they are, hunger will cause such strikes as will cripple Britain's war effort. The fault will lie with those who are content that all the sacrifices should be asked from those who can least of all afford to make them!

Influenza has taken a rising toll of life from the country during this winter. Doctors say the reason is that fewer people can now afford sufficient healthy foods, because prices are up. The profiteers are selling our own people to death just as plainly as if they sold British troops to the enemy at the front!

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The Rationalist.

Monday 30-11-1942.

BRAVERY

Three of the earliest to earn the Victoria Cross in the present war were Indians. The award of the George Medal to Mr. K. B. Chatterjee, the railway official, announced in another column, brings out the truth of the proverb that "The opportunity makes the man," that bravery is not the perquisite of the Scottish Highlander, Yorkshire farmer, or Swansea labourer, but will be found anywhere if you look for it, and provide scope for it.

Bravery is not the gift of lions and tigers alone. It is to be found in horses and elephants, in dogs and cows and deer, even in the hunted fox and the hare.

When the odds are heavy bravery may be of little avail, but that cannot take away its quality. Defeat does not transform bravery into cowardice. Else the Poles and Greeks, Norwegians and Czechs would have to be labelled cowards, which is not the case.

No nation however brave is always victorious from age to age. It may win and dominate for a century or two or three, but time waits and its collapse is certain. Xerxes' hordes, Alexander's Greeks, Caezar's Romans, were all brave; but now they are only a memory!

When the British retreated at Dunkirk there was no lack of bravery. When the Russians retreat they do not become cowards. When they advance they do not become brave suddenly.

"Only the brave deserve the fair," it is said. Similarly only the brave may deserve victory, but victory depends on other things, and not alone on bravery.

Therefore it is no wonder that Mr. Chatterjee of Bengal has emerged with shining colours when the opportunity for bravery presented itself to him. Yet he belongs to a race which the Britisher, from Macaulay downwards, has chosen to hold up to ridicule as weak, cowardly, and pusillanimous. The "Bengalee Babu" has been a by-word of contempt to many a European writer. Pompous military pandits, frock-coated official spokesmen on the floors of Assemblies and Councils, have glibly condemned the populace of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, U. P. Behar, as worthless from the military point of view. In the game of "blind man's buff," the blinded person gropes for his catch and misses him in nine cases out of ten. The practice of high-placed Britishers has been like that with regard to Indian bravery!

Clive of Arcot, Hastings of Calcutta, made their conquests by means of native Indian soldiery. Asoka's conquests, Chandra-gupta's Empire, Vijayanagar kingdom, Hyder and Tippu's victories, were all built up, not by means of hired merceneries as on the Continent of Europe in the Middle Ages, but by means of the children of the soil, and their inherent bravery. Arms, equipment, valour, and victory or defeat, were all indigenous and home-made.

Therefore to claim or to pretend, as Premier Sir Sikandar and many military spokesmen do, that only one community in the Frontier and the Punjab, the Muslim, is valorous, and all the rest of the 400 millions in India gutless worms, is utter nonsense.

What has happened is that after the Great Mutiny the authorities all over India took care to disarm the whole nation, and suppress the military industries. And since no danger threatened the country from the sea, and the Assam and Burma borders were secure, there was no demand for military training, and the bulk of the population throughout was left pacific and supine.

Danger was feared only from the North West, and naturally the army centred there got its recruits from the nearby area. The fact that Muslims preponderated among the recruits was because no special arrangement was required for their diet and mess, while the Hindus and Sikhs required arrangements which the authorities did not wish to take the trouble to provide.

That is how the Indian army happens to be surcharged with men of one community,

and not because they alone are martial, and all others too cowardly to wield arms or face an enemy.

Surveying the country from one end to the other, only a fool can say that the followers of Guru Nanak and the compatriots of Lajput Rai are lacking in bravery or martial ardour. Nor are the hardy sons of Rajputana incapable of providing not one but ten divisions. The Mahrattas of Central India have for centuries been dauntless in war, as they have been adepts in the avocations of peace. The teeming millions of Bengal, Muslim and Hindu, neither in mental calibre, nor moral stature, nor physical attainments, can be classed as inferior to the best that Punjab can present. The hordes of Andhra, the multitudes of the Carnatic, the Moplahs, and the numerous aborigines of the South could present cohorts inferior to no army in the world!

Therefore to claim that only a small section of the populace of the Punjab is martial, and the rest are all non-martial, is nonsense. Let us also note that today and hence-forward the danger to India is not from one corner in the North-West, but from the East as well, and from all over the vast coastal line on either side. To protect it the whole country will have to be equipped with modern resources, and the whole man-power has to be mobilised, as in Australia, as in South Africa, as in Canada.

If British authorities in India fail to realise that fact, or lack the courage to act up to it, they will be doing disservice to themselves. When a semi-German South Africa, and a dominantly pro-Axis U. S. A. have nevertheless thrown their lot by voluntary choice with the British, to fear that a militarised India will be pro-Axis is neither sagacious nor brave.

Therefore we hope that the winning of these various Crosses and Medals by unexpected persons, on the battle front and the home-front, will make the Government realise that the nation as a whole, and in all its sections, is military-minded, and could be militarised if they but want it. If they don't, then the fault will be theirs and not the people's.

Editor.

GEORGE MEDAL FOR RY. STATION MASTER

AWARD FOR GALLANT ACT DURING DISTURBANCES

NEW DELHI.

Mr. Kumode Bandhu Chatterjee, Station Master, Kiul, E. I. R., Bihar, has been awarded the George Medal!

The Railway Station, says the official citation, was attacked by a riotous mob several thousands strong on August 15. The station buildings were looted and set on fire. Two wagons containing live ammunition were also set on fire. Mr. Chetterjee got hold of an engine himself, drove it to the burning wagons, coupled them to the engine and then dragged them to the engine watering column. Arrived there, he got down from the engine and himself extinguished the fire. As a result of this courageous action, during the whole of which there was an imminent probability that the ammunition wagons would blow up, 50,000 rounds of small arms ammunition were saved. Mr. Chatterjee displayed outstanding gallantry and devotion to duty and a complete disregard of personal risk.—A. P. I.

MENTION OF ROYAL FAMILY IN COMMONS

INCIDENT CLOSED AT KING'S INTERVENTION

LONDON.

The *News of the World* reports that H. M. the King has ordered that no further attention is to be paid in regard to the intriguing incident that occurred in the House of Commons recently when an M. P. referred to the Royal Family members by name. His Majesty, the paper adds, regards the matter of quite a minor importance. Constitutional and Parliamentary practice in regard to the Royal Family was broken by Sir John Wardlaw Milne when he referred to the King and the Duke of Gloucester by name during the course of the "No Confidence" debate in the House of Commons.

One of the many unwritten laws of the House is that the name of the Sovereign shall not be introduced in the debate. The Vice-Chamberlain of the Royal Household, Mr. W. W. Boulton, M. P. whose duty it is to send His Majesty a duly private report on the proceedings in Parliament, noted the incident!

* * *

After the treatment of H. M. Edward VIII, we suppose such occurrences should be expected.

Ed.

THE FIDDLE

Fiddle! You are so fine and nice a thing,
So fine as fragile, and so nice as fine.
What care and trouble do we not to bring
You forth in fine contours with joy assign,
Accoutred accurate with strings and stops?
With touch of bow you make us hop as fops!

The fops when tired of efforts reft of sense
And all their efforts being out of the way,
Fiz-gig! a silly flirt! they cry askance!
All fizzing and flisking! then 'a fiddle' they say!
A fiddle! a trifle! and they call all what
They think of no avail 'a fiddle', all rot!

And fops they are and themselves silly flirts,
To fiddle-faddle with a fiddle dare!
As even a trifle to usefulness reverts
By using, as it ought, with skill and care,
More so a fiddle plied by an expert great
Makes minds to planes aesthetic elevate!

With patience then we drill our brain and train
Our sense of hearing and with dexterous hands
We make you warble as we want, again;
And we do all the notes so link in bands
As give us pleasing, joyous, melody,
And on your strings we put them cunningly.

And on a string of yours you can give
A sole, and a cadence touching fine
Our heart's emotions tender, and revive
Anon on strings a higher pitch amain
To wake us by the tenor, and then drill
Our minds on many a strain and twist and trill!

And you delight us and enchant, transport
Beyond to regions blissful for a time
And, when 'tis done, abandon us to court
Our usual cares or comforts in our scheme!
Your worth is only when a person handy
Manipulates! Else you're but a dandy!

I now see why your name and of your bow
Connote a value none; because like a beau
You're light and empty, all so fine in show,
Without the wit to handle, ever so!
So words unmeant and stuff without the stuff
Are stuff and nonsense! so a fiddle enough!

Of Claudius Caesar Drussus Germanicus,
Nero, notorious for his cruelty,
An Emperor of Rome, a tragic fuss,
If right it be or wrong, is made that he,
When Rome was burning, fiddling danced, if so,
We fancy what a fancy's height his go!

In the scheme of the world everything has a place;
What is called out of place has a place in its place;
We must not set at naught anything as so base;
Want of thought makes us naught, dumps us all with the base.
Let us make it a rule not to vile anything;
Though a thing is a trash, be not rash in our fling.

If we know how to use everything howe'er mean,
It can give for our skill greater things as our meed;
We can make by our skill things so mute sing a paean,
As you do, our fine fiddle, and to do any deed.
And you are what we make and you give what we need,
Vile-some talks never heed, great you are, true indeed!

D. L. A.

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DIAMONDS FAKED BY "PAINTING"

"Painting" diamonds is being revived by a new method.

A prominent diamond dealer who was offered one weighing nearly 20 carats, told an 'Evening Standard' reporter:—

"My suspicions were aroused by the price asked and by the colour of the stone. Had the stone been naturally the colour it appeared to be, it would have been worth nearly double the price asked.

"After examination I handed the stone back to the broker and advised him to have nothing to do with it."

The way in which diamonds used to be "painted," he said, was to give the stone a touch with an indelible pencil at the back after it had been dipped in water. When the stone was dry again, a yellow diamond would appear to be a genuine blue white stone.

"This method has now been superseded," he said, "by a scientific preparation which, when a stone has been 'painted' with it will maintain the deception for a fairly long time.

"If you have the slightest suspicion of anything of the sort, have the stone boiled out."

* * *

This is very comforting to diamond owners!

Ed.

AMERICA'S CLAIM

This is a war of *material*— of arms and equipment and supplies—*in* which victory goes to the side with the most 'planes, the most tangs and the greatest resources. To meet this change the immense industrial power of the United States of America has been converted to war purposes and is speeding to well-nigh incredible peaks of production. Against this growing avalanche of might the Axis powers *cannot* prevail.

10,000 TON SHIPS IN 42 DAYS! It used to take half a year to build a freighter; now United States shipyards take less than six weeks *and are producing them at the rate of 3 a day!*

EVERY DAY 137 TANKS roll off the assembly lines, ready for action—50,000 will have gone into use by the end of this year!

U. S. PRODUCTION OF AIRCRAFT is greater than the combined output of all Axis-dominated countries!

EACH MONTH—150,000 Machine guns. 3,000 heavy guns, and more small arms than in the whole of 1940 are turned out!

NO MORE MOTOR CARS! The whole of the American automobile industry, producing 40,000,000 cars per annum, is now engaged exclusively on war production.

THESE WAR SUPPLIES, and others, are costing the United States the equivalent of Rs.14850,00,00,000 in 1942 alone! says an announcement.

ANNOUNCEMENT

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AND

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Kumaris:—Ratna, Bhagyam, Pandari, Master Moorthy, Simha, Vasan.

Messrs:—B. N. Subbayya, M. Madhava Rao, K. M. Devan, R. P. Sarathy, H. R. Sastry, A. Narayana Rao, M. S. Subbayya and others.

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SOME NOTABLE BOOKS.

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VOL. 3 No. 12] MONDAY 7—12—1942 [PRICE 0—1—0

"EASY CURES OF AYURVEDA"

This old friend of ours has come out under new auspices. The book first came out last year by the efforts of Mr. Vaidyavallabha M. G. Singriengar, with the co-operation of Messrs. Bhishagratna P. Venkatachala Pandit and Rajavaidya Pandit P. H. Chandrabhan Sing, and the gracious patronage of Her Highness Sri Lakshmivilas Sannidhanada-varu.

Reviewing it then we observed,

"To test, diagnose, and treat Indian diseases by a system based mainly on the European constitution, and to treat them by products grown in the forests of England, Bohemia or New Jersey, is irrational, uneconomical and absurd on the face of it. By the Governments' thoughtless patronage of the allopathic system these foreign drugs are imported into India in thousands of tons, and crores. of hard-earned good money are sent out of the country every year.

"We get ill by wrong diet, by exposure, by over-strain, or by growing debility of our constitution, all of them being local causes. And God has so arranged that the materials of their cure can be found locally, in near-by forests or hill-sides, or even back-yards, and all of them available at any grocer's.

"Mr. Singriengar's book tells us which of these drugs could be used effectively for which ailments, often without even the need of a physician, and possibly at a hundredth of the cost of the alien drugs dispensed by Burroughs Welcome or Smith Stanistreet. We therefore think it invaluable for every household."

The present edition, we are pleased to note, is the result of Government's own recognition of the worth of the Ayurvedic system. It has been brought out mainly for being supplied to all the Village Panchayats in the State, so as to be useful to the local population.

The Minister for Public Health, Mr. H. B. Gundappa Gowda, B.A., B.L., in a valuable Foreword expresses the hope,

"ಗ್ರಂಥಕರ್ತರು ಈಗ ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಎರಡನೆಯ ಮುದ್ರಣಕಾರ್ಯವು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ನೆರವೇರಿ ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥವು ಇತೋಪ್ಯತಿಶಯವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಚಾರಗೊಂಡು ರೋಗರುಜಿನಗಳಿಂದ ಬಳಲಿ ನರಳುತ್ತಿರುವವರ ಸೇವೆಯು ಇದರಿಂದ ಸುಗಮವಾಗಿ ನಡೆದು, ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥವು ಕೀರ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸಿ ಪೂಜ್ಯ ಮಹಾಮಾತೃಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀವಿಲಾಸ ಸನ್ನಿಧಾನಂಗಳವರ ಘನ ಉದಾರಾಶ್ರಯವು ಸಾರ್ಥಕವಾಗಲೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹಾರೈಸುತ್ತೇನೆ."

* * *

We endorse that hope. Ed.

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PARTING

To part from friends so kind and good,
With whom one lived as kith and kin,
Who bore with one through thick and thin,
How sore to bear the pangs so rude!

'Tis the thing when it comes to pass
That makes one feel the pitch of it,
The pinch one feels and cries 'alas!'
Then bears with fortitude the hit.

When one attached to one, a friend,
Must part from him for all the world,
One's wisdom's flag is then unfurled,
Which spreads and waves from end to end.

The wisdom's flag is broad and long,
The breeze that waves it wafts along
Beyond the flag and round again
To do the same it comes back amain;

That so may wisdom far and wide
Expand and human beings guide
To wholesome world fraternity
And broad and true philosophy.

A frog, that lives in a pond or well,
His world, though narrow, thinks it all;
For man, who sees the world so vast,
'Tis infinite as ever to last.

Though not in body yet in mind,
Man can gaze and gauge the world,
Though small his world, can live beyond
All in all and never curled.

All in one and one in all
Always live to live for e'er;
All for one and one for all;
All for all: keeps all well e'er!

D. L. A.

USE OF PAPER

The Titaghur Paper Mills, unable to supply sufficient paper to the public, offers the following gratuitous advice to the world at large about the use of Paper:

Be sparing with paper in Government and Military offices, in factories and mills, in commerce, in publishing and printing, and in your own home.

There is an acute paper shortage. Your attention is drawn to the following methods of avoiding waste of paper:—

Use the smallest sheet of paper for any purpose that will do the job.

Write, type and print on both sides of the paper. For short letters, bills and accounts reduce the size of the paper.

Do not make copies except where absolutely necessary.

Always type single spacing.

In all cases, (letters, commercial printing jobs and pamphlets, etc.), curtail margins.

Reduce the size of labels on manufactured goods.

Use the back of the letters received for the carbon copy of your replies.

(*Continued from Page 6*)

This was the frame-work upon which it was proposed to build a structure for the recruitment and training of sufficient members of the right type of women.

The assistance of all those among the exisisting women's organisations, which were ready to help, would be required. The contemplated scheme envisaged the appointment of a woman who would perhaps be styled "Director of Women's A.R.P. Services" and whose principal duties would be: (1) To assist at headquarters in evolving an A.R.P. scheme for women; (2) To tour and help Provinces to organise and stimulate interest, and (3) To draw into the organisation as many as possible of those existing women's organisations as are willing to help and make the fullest use of their assistance.

It might be necessary, perhaps, as the scheme evolved, to appoint women Assistant Directors with headquarters in various provinces. The scheme (as announced already) was placed before the Standing Committee of the Central Legislature which advises on Civil Defence, and the Committee's views were being given active consideration.

THE ROMANCE OF AIR MAIL

It is thirty years since the first letters were carried by air. In the years before the war broke out nearly 1,500,000 lb. of mail were carried by aeroplane from one end of the earth to the other. And in these days of war, air mails are playing a conspicuous part in keeping up our communications with the outside world—a means of communication which, to a large extent, is denied Hitler and Mussolini.

CORONATION FLIGHT

The first air mail was established in 1911 to commemorate the coronation of King George V. Aeroplanes were still very much in the experimental stage and the transport of a bag of letters from Hendon to WindsorCastle—about twenty miles—was regarded as a phenomenal feat!

The first important air mail was established between London and Paris in 1919, a service which was soon extended to Brussels and Amsterdam. There was alsc a military service for many years between Folkestone and Cologne, keeping contact with the British Army of Occupation on the Rhine.

These first essays in the carrying of mail by air created no great interest among the general public. There was not much saving of time by comparison with the rail and steamship service to the continent. It was another story when, in 1921, the first mails were carried from Cairo to Baghdad, across hundreds of miles of desert waste. A journey of twenty-three days was reduced to two, and within a few months one fifth of the letters delivered in Iraq were carried by aeroplane! This was the beginning of the modern world air mail services.

In the early days it cost 2s. 6d. an ounce to send a letter by air. To-day the fees are not much higher than normal postage.

OLDEST AIR-BORNE LETTER

The development of the Air Mail has brought in its wake the collection of postage stamps and documents connected with the airial transport of letters whether by balloon, pigeon, or 'plane. Some of the older relics now command big prices. There is in existence in the Snell Museum of Physics, Amherst College, Mass., the oldest known air-borne letter. It was dropped by parachute from a balloon over London on November 30th, 1784, by Dr. John Jeffries, who was flying in company with the famous pioneer avaitor J. P. Blanchard.

In 1850 Charles Green invented a special message-dropping balloon which had a somewhat similar device to the bomb release of a modern 'plane. Many of the letters dropped over the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park in 1851 are still in existence.

WHO HAS THIS SOUVENIR?

When a determined search was made for signs of the heroic expedition of Sir John Franklin, whose search for the North-West Passage ended in tragedy, propably in 1847, balloon letters were dropped from the skies. Years afterwards some tattered fragments were found.

It was on June 2nd, 1910. that the Hon. C. S. Rolls astonished the world by making the double crossing from our coast to Sangatte. While over the French cliffs he dropped a number of letters addressed to the President of the Aero Club de France. Only one of these was recovered, and before the German invasion it was carefully preserved in Paris. Probably some acquisitive German officer has since annexed it as a souvenir!

Such is the story of the Air Mail!

INVESTIGATION OF WAR CONTRACT FRAUDS

ENQUIRY BY FEDERAL GRAND JURY STARTS IN U. S. A.

BOSTON.

The Federal Grand Jury recently began a nation-wide investigation of war contracts frauds with more than 40 witnesses summoned for questioning. The investigation is expected to last several weeks.

* * *

We think that it is time that other nations also began similar enquiries. Ed.

ORDER IN INDORE

INDORE.

Orders have been passed by the Holkar Government under the Defence Rules by which the State mills have to reserve five per cent of their looms, in the first instance, for the production of certain varieties of "standard cloth" mostly in demand by the poor which are to be supplied by them at specific rates.

* * *

When will the Mysore Government do this? Ed.

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The Rationalist.

Monday 7-12-1942.

FOOD CONTROL

As to the vultures of the forest war is a god-sent occasion to the average merchant to make money. In the name of war Governments are prepared to spend money with little cheque and in limitless measure, and the merchants have only to spread their nets to gather either a bag of fishes or a three ton whale! The money which is thus gathered floods the market, and like a flood carries away all protective barriers of normal economic life. The poor man,—the bulk of society is always poor,—stands no chance before this locust pest of the moneyed!

Prices go up because there are some people who are prepared to pay more, owing to urgency or because they have money to spend. Prices go up because supplies from enemy countries have been cut off, and the available supply could be given to those who pay highest. And prices go up because available supplies are cornered and hidden by greedy tradesmen who wish to squeeze the utmost out of the public for their necessities.

All the three evils are within the means of Government to control: the first by reducing the margin of profits allowed on war contracts, and claiming 90% for the State out of the profits actually made; the second by commandeering the supplies and rationing them equitably among the public at the necessary price; the third by drastic punishment of cornering and profiteering, and establishing Government agencies to supply public necessities at normal rates.

Far from Munich though we be, no more than a burr in the tail of the British lion though we be, yet, because of the smallness of the Earth's globe, we are within reach of the war's poison fumes, and have need to take all precautions against disaster.

During the last few months Government authorities all over the State, as those outside, have been hard put to it to protect the ordinary citizen from the hardships of the war and the rapacity of the profiteers. It has become a game of hide and seek between the Deputy Commissioners and the merchants seeking to outwit them. There is a Canarese proverb, "If the one seeks to creep underneath the threshold, the other will sneak through the *rangole*." That has been the tactics of the traders. But we need not doubt that the ultimate victory will be with the Deputy Commissioners!

In Mysore also things have been no different from elsewhere. But after many efforts, and much keen thought, the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore is said to have evolved a scheme which may go a long way to cheque profiteering and save hardship to the normal citizen.

Out of 188 lakhs of acres which form the area of the State, about 62 lakhs of acres only are cultivated. Out of this total Ragi is cropped in some 23 lakhs of acres, and Paddy and Jowar in 7 lakhs each. The rest are taken up by grams and pulses, by groundnut and cocoanut, and by cotton, oil seeds, coffee etc.

Partly owing to military needs, partly due to demands from British India, and partly due to hiding of stocks, the ordinary public are denied their normal supplies, and clamour has arisen.

Since Mysore happens to be the centre and mart of the paddy crop, the Deputy Commissioner's scheme is said to aim at rationalising the distribution of that crop in particular. The Districts of Mandya and Mysore are to be treated as one unit within which movement of paddy and rice would be free, and exports would be restricted by permits. Eleven centres of sale or Paddy Markets would be opened, Mysore, K. R. Nagar, Hosagrahar, Mirle, Akkihebbal, French-Rocks, Mandya, Bannur, Tirumakoodlu, Nanjangud, and Hunsur. Growers would would bring paddy to these markets. Licensed mill-owners, merchants, and the public are to purchase it in open market, at an assured price of Rs. 16 per candy of 180 seers for first quality, and half a rupee less for second quality. Government stamped measures would be used, measurers would be licensed

persons, and a supervisor would look to the deals being all square. Payments are to be made to the grower before the day's close.

The purchasers would then have to stock it in a mill, and Government would purchase the milled rice from them as and when required at a small margin of profit.

Each centre or market would have a small Committee of officials and non-officials representing various interests, who would fix the prices of paddy and rice in that area, within the maximum and minimum rates fixed by Government.

Another organisation centred in Mysore City would study the needs of the local rice market, arrange the milling of required quantities by the Mills, and fix the quantities allowable for export to Bangalore and K.G.F. from time to time. It will also establish depots in all towns and Taluk head-quarters, which will receive supplies from the nearest milling centre, and distribute them to retailers under the supervision of local authorities.

The scheme also provides for preventing unauthorised exports outside the State by elaborating the preventive machinery at each frontier outpost.

It is also pointed out that a person cannot subsist on mere rice, ragi, or jola. He requires for his health and sustenance, pulses like Tur-dal or green-gram, vegetable fat from oil seeds, animal fat from butter and ghee, and condiments like chillies and tamarind. Therefore Government action should cover also that group of articles comprising Tur-dal. Bengal-gram, Horse-gram, cow-gram, green-gram, black-gram, Alasande, gingelly, Chillies, Tamarind, Butter and Ghee.

Control of the kind adumbrated above is absolutely necessary. We believe that surgeons at the war front use the most drastic remedies and the most handy weapons, and count amputation as of no account. So Government, at times such as the present, should not hesitate to take drastic steps, and save the public from penury and panic. By so doing Government stand to lose nothing, either financially or in public esteem. It is delay, hesitation, shilly-shallying, and bungling, that are dangerous. We hope Government will therefore act quickly and even boldly.

Before closing, a warning has to be given to the citizens also. We have charged merchants with cornering and profiteering. We cannot hesitate to charge the citizens also from each seeking larger quantities of goods then they ordinarily require, thereby accentuating the scarcity. There is a Sanskrit saying, "He who eats one morsel more than necessary eats some one else's share and is a thief, and deserves to be punished!" The rule was meant for ordinary times. With what added force should it apply to times such as the present! Men who take more than what they actually require out of the limited public supply, defraud other citizens of their share, and deserve to be condemned. But on the other hand by restricting their demands to less than their normal needs, they ensure their own health, they help their fellow-citizens, and they serve the State!

Editor.

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MEASURES OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

"Civil defence, in essence, is the defence of citizens by citizens", declared Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava, Member for Civil Defence, speaking at a Press Conference recently. Sir Jwala Prasad said that it was not defence of the civil population by the military. It was civil officers or the people themselves who conducted civil defence. At all events, it was an organisation of civil authorities. During his tours, he had placed the matter of public contacts with the Civil Defence organisation in the forefront of his programme. The policy of associating non-officials with the Civil Defence organisation had often been explained. They welcomed the co-operation of all non-official bodies, but could not accept parallel non-official organisations running in competition with the government agency. The non-official bodies were to take up work within the general scheme of things.

Asked about the Civil Defence organisations of the Congress and the Muslim League, Sir Jwala Prasad said that the Government had no evidence of the activities of such bodies. "They are still-born organisations." On the other hand, the Mayor's Safety Committee in Madras and the Joint Civil Defence Committee in Bombay were very much live organisations. The Bombay Committee had been officially recognised, while there was no difference of opinion between the Government and the Mayor's Committee of Madras. In Lahore and Madras, the boy scouts were rendering useful service. He regretted that the response from the medical profession had not been very encouraging so far. Civil Defence, as far as the medical profession was concerned, was not a whole-time job.

On the whole, the people had begun to realise that civil defence had no political bias, and though some people did not see eye to eye with the Government, they had a duty to perform to their fellow countrymen. They could not refuse co-operation in saving human life!

Sir Jwala Prasad disclosed that the "warning service" had recently been transferred to the Civil Defence Department. They were also perfecting arrangements for evacuation in areas within the danger zone.

CIVIL DEFENCE SERVICES

Proceeding, Sir Jwala Prasad said that Civil Defence extended much further than air raid precautions. A.R.P. proper concerned itself with steps to be taken to deal with air raids, firstly, to minimise their effect, and subsequently to repair the damage done. The wider activities of Civil Defence comprised such measures as the care of persons rendered homeless, the evacuation of non-essential sections of the population from the danger zones, and, perhaps most important of all, the maintenance of the morale of those who had to "stay put."

There were five main A.R.P. Services and to these he gave considerable attention during his tours. They were: (a) The Wardens Service (the key service), (b) The Communications (or messenger) Service. (c) The Rescue Service. (d) The Casualty Service, and (e) The Fire-Fighting Service.

"Ever since the heavy raids on Rangoon last Christmas," he said, "we have urgently advocated the collection of A.R.P. personnel in depots where they should live together and receive disciplined training and have a full day's programme of work and recreation every day. Experience has proved that this is the best method of obtaining good morale and promoting *esprit de corps*.

A model depot of this type had been established in Bombay, giving the services comfortable living accommodation, accommodation for those on call, and also for vehicles and equipment. The kitchen and dining rooms were clean and cheerful.

In Madras, the rescue service had a depot of their own. Several stories were told of how men had clubbed together to give financial assistance to comrades in distress for one reason or another, and there was no doubt that the men were animated by a real spirit of service, co-operation and *esprit de corps*.

WOMEN'S ROLE

Sir Jwala Prasad next dealt with the role of women in A.R.P. and Civil Defence. He said:

"I am particularly auxious that women should play their full part." There were, of course, organisations in various provinces, but it was necessary to co-ordinate these efforts. Thus, the United provinces had established an honorary A.R.P. Women's Service, composed of and officered entirely by women. Madras had a Women's A.R.P. Corps (which taught women self-help during air raids, particularly methods of dealing with fires), while in Assam a certain number of women wardens had been enlisted.

In Bengal, the function of the Women's organisation was limited to enrolement as volunteer wardens, and members were only required to advise and instruct women residents of their respective localities on A.R.P. measures; they were not expected to do duty at the wardens' posts or to patrol their sectors at the time of air raids or immediately afterwards. In Bombay, women were given instruction by A.R.P. instructors and they then gave house-to-house lectures on their respective beats. In nearly all Provinces a start had been made in bringing women into the Civil Defence organisation. The purdah system naturally had complicated efforts in securing the co-operation of women-folk in some areas.

NATIONAL WAR FRONT

EXHIBITION WEEK AT BANGALORE

Presiding over "Prayer Day" during the National War Front Exhibition Week organised in Bangalore, Rajamantrapraveena A. V. Ramanathan, Law Minister, made the following interesting speech :

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಹೋದರ ಸಹೋದರಿಯರೇ,

ಈ ದಿವಸ ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಇಂದಿನ ಮಹೋತ್ಸವವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದ ಮೇಲೆ, ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲೀನಾದರೂ ಅಲ್ಪಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಅಧೈರ್ಯ ಅನುಮಾನಗಳು ಒಂದುವೇಳೆ ಇದ್ದಿದ್ದರೂ ಅವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಓಡಿಹೋಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಇಂದು ನಾವು ಸಭೆ ಸೇರಿರುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಬಲಕ್ಕೆ ದೇವರ ಪೂರ್ಣಾನುಗ್ರಹವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ. ಈ ದಿನದ "ಸ್ಲೋಗನ್" (ಅಂದರೆ, ನಮ್ಮ "ಕೂಗು") ಈರೀತಿ ಇದೆ. "Be calm and collected; present a United front; and resist all aggression." ಇದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಮೊದಲು ನಾನು ಅಂದುಕೊಂಡೆ : "ನನ್ನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಸಿವಿಕ್ ಗಾರ್ಡ್, ಎ. ಆರ್. ಪಿ., ವಿಜಿಲೆನ್ಸ್, ಮುಂತಾದ ವಿಷಯಗಳಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಈ ದಿನವೂ ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕು, ಎಂದು. ಈ ದಿನಕ್ಕೆ "ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನಾ ದಿವಸ" ಎಂದು ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಈಗ ನೋಡಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ "ಒಗ್ಗಟ್ಟಿನ ದಿನ" ಎಂದು ಹೆಸರಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿರುತಿತ್ತು ಎಂತಲೂ ಅಂದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೆ. ನಾನು ಈಗ ತಾನೆ ಮೇಲಿದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೂ ಇಂದಿನ "ಕೂಗಿಗೂ" ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವೇನಾದರೂ ಇದೆಯೆ, ಎಂಬುದನ್ನೂ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಏನೂ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದು ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಯಿತು. ಐಕಮತ್ಯದಿಂದ ಐಕ್ಯತೆ ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತೆಂದೂ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಯಿತು. ನಾವುಗಳೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಂದಾಗಿ ಸೇರಿದರೆ ಐಕಮತ್ಯ ಬರುತ್ತೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಐಕಮತ್ಯ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಐಕಮತ್ಯ ಬರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ನಮ್ಮುಗಳ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಐಕ್ಯತೆ ಇರಲೇಬೇಕು. ಐಕ್ಯತೆ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ದೇವರ ಅನುಗ್ರಹ ಬೇಕು. ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಭಾವಗಳನ್ನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಐಕ್ಯತೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾವುಗಳು ಲೌಕಿಕ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವಾಗ ನಮ್ಮನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಐಕ್ಯತೆ ಬೇಕೇಬೇಕು. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾವು ದೇವರನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸಬೇಕು. ಈ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ "ಒಗ್ಗಟ್ಟಿನ ದಿನ" ಎಂದರೂ, "ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನಾ ದಿನ" ಎಂದರೂ, ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಒಂದೇ. ಈ ದಿನ ನಮಗೆ ಭಾಷಣಮಾಡಿದ ಮಹನೀಯರೆಲ್ಲ ಹೇಳಿರುವುದೂ ಈ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನೇ.

ಐಕ್ಯತೆ ಏಕೆ ಬೇಕು! ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಬಲಕ್ಕೂ ಐಕ್ಯತೆಗೂ ಏನು ಸಂಬಂಧ? ಎಂದು ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಕೇಳಬಹುದು. ಸಂಬಂಧ ಏನ್ನೇ: ಈಚೆಗೆ, ಅಂದರೆ ಸುಮಾರು ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳಿನಿಂದ ನಮಗೆ ಮೊದಲಿದ್ದ ಹೆದರಿಕೆಯು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿರುವುದು ನಿಜ; ಬಹುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹೋಯಿತೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಅನೇಕ ಮಂದಿ ಗಣ್ಯರು ಈಗ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ: "ಯುದ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮಗೆ ಜಯ ಲಭಿಸುವ ಚಿಹ್ನೆಗಳೇನೋ ಇವೆ, ಆದರೂ ಜಯ ಲಭಿಸಿತು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಬೇಡಿರಿ; ಹಾಗೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ನಿಮ್ಮ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಪಾಲನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪೇಕ್ಷೆಮಾಡಬೇಡಿರಿ; ಮುಂದಿನ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಪಾಲನೆಗೆ ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಗಿರಿ" ಎಂದು. ಈ ಬುದ್ಧಿವಾದವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಮರೆಯಬಾರದು. ಮೊದಲಿದ್ದ ಹೆದರಿಕೆಯೇನೋ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹೋಯಿತು. ಆದರೆ ಬಹುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯು ಬಹಳ ದೊಡ್ಡದು. ಆ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗರೂಕತೆ, ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾದ ಐಕಮತ್ಯ, ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೋದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಜಯ ಲಭಿಸುವಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಜಯ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾವುಗಳು ತೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಕಂಕಣವು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಕಂಕಣ, ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದ ಕಂಕಣ, ಸತ್ಯವಾದ ಕಂಕಣ, ಎನ್ನಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಐಕಮತ್ಯ ಬೇಕೇಬೇಕು, ನಮ್ಮ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಿದ್ಧತೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಐಕಮತ್ಯ ಬೇಕೇಬೇಕು, ನಮಗೆ ಅಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಯವು ಬಂದೇಬರುತ್ತೆ ಎಂಬ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಐಕಮತ್ಯ ಬೇಕೇಬೇಕು. ನಮ್ಮ ಕಂಕಣವು ಸತ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಅಸತ್ಯತೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಜಯವು ಲಭಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೃದಯ ದೌರ್ಬಲ್ಯವಿದ್ದರೆ ಐಕಮತ್ಯವು ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ನಾನಾ ದೇಶಗಳು ಯಾವ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹೋಡೆದಾಡುತ್ತಿವೆಯೋ ಆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವು ನಮಗೂ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬ ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆಯು ಬೇಕು. ಅದು ಲಭಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ನಾವು ದೇವರನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸಲೇ ಬೇಕು.

ಇಂದು ಭಾಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ ಮಹನೀಯರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಬಹು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ನನ್ನ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಸಿ. ಕೆ. ವೆಂಕಟರಾಮಯ್ಯನವರಂತೂ ಬಹು ಸ್ವಾರಸ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುವಷ್ಟು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಮಾತನಾಡಲಾರೆ, ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರು ಹೇಳುವಷ್ಟು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಹೇಳಲಾರೆ. "ದೇವತಾ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಭರತಖಂಡಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹುಕಾಲದಿಂದ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಯಾವುದೋ ಒಂದು ರೋಗವೆಂದು ಕೆಲವರು ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಿಸಬಹುದು" ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಒಂದುವೇಳೆ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಹಾಗೆ ಹೇಳುವ ಪಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ನಾವು ಅಂತಹ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆಗೆ ಹೆದರಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ದೇವರನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ನಾವು ಏನನ್ನು ತಾನೆ ಮಾಡಬಲ್ಲೆವು? ದೇವತಾ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಯಾರು ತಾನೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟಬಿಡಲಾದೀತು? ಎರಡು ಮೂರು ದಿನಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಚೀನಾ ಯಿನ "ಟೈಂಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ" ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚೀನಾ ದೇಶದ ಮಹಾಮಹಿಳೆಯಾದ ಮ್ಯಾಡಂ ಚಿಯಾಂಗ್ ಕೈಷೆಕ್ ಅವರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ತಾವುಗಳೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಓದಿರಬಹುದು. "ನನಗೆ ಯಾವಾಗ ಸಂಕಟ ಬಂದರೂ, ಯಾವಾಗ ಸಂಶಯ ಬಂದರೂ, ಯಾವಾಗ ಕತ್ತಲೆ ಮುಚ್ಚಿಕೊಂಡರೂ, ದೇವರನ್ನು ಧ್ಯಾನಮಾಡುವುದು, ದೇವರು ತೋರಿಸಿದ ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿಯುವುದು, ಅಭ್ಯಾಸವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಹದಿನೈದು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈಗ ಐದಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ತೊಂದರೆ ಬಂದಾಗಲೂ ದೇವರನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸಿದೆ" ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಆ ಮಹಿಳೆಯು ಹೇಳಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಮಿತ್ರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವಾದ ಚೀನಾದೇಶವೂ ದೇವರಲ್ಲಿ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಇದರಿಂದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಅದೇ "ಟೈಂಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ" ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಇಂದಿನ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆರ್ಚ್‌ಬಿಷಪ್ ಆಫ್ ಯಾರ್ಕ್ ಎಂಬ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮಹನೀಯರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವು ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವರು ದೇವರ ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಹೇರಳವಾಗಿ ಪಡೆದಿರುವ ಗುರುಗಳು. ದೇವರು "ಸಚ್ಚಿದಾನಂದ" ಸ್ವರೂಪನೆಂದು ನಾವುಗಳು ನಂಬಿರತಕ್ಕವರಲ್ಲವೇ? ಆ ಸತ್-ಚಿತ್-ಆನಂದಗಳೆಂಬ ರೂಪತ್ರಯಗಳನ್ನೇ ಅವರೂ ನಂಬಿರತಕ್ಕವರು. ನಾವು "ಸತ್, ಚಿತ್, ಆನಂದ" ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಯಾವುದನ್ನು ಎನ್ನುತ್ತೇನೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಅವರು "Truth, Justice, Freedom" ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಕಲ್ಪವು ಸತ್ಯವಾದುದು ಆದುದರಿಂದ ನಮಗೆ ಜಯವು ಬಂದೇ ಬರುವುದು. ನಮ್ಮ ಧ್ಯೇಯವು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದುದು, ಆದುದರಿಂದ ನಮಗೆ ಜಯವು ಬಂದೇ ಬರುವುದು. 'ಸತ್-ಚಿತ್-ಆನಂದ,' ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೂರನೆಯದಾದ 'ಆನಂದ' ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬಿಸುವ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ್ಯವು ನಮಗೆ ಬಂದೇ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಾನವನ ಪೂರ್ಣಾತಿಯು ಈ ನೂರರಿಂದಲೇ ಬರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು,

ಚೀನಾದೇಶದವರೂ, ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡ್‌ದೇಶದವರೂ ದೇವರನ್ನು ನಂಬಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾಯಿತು. ಇನ್ನು ಅಮೆರಿಕಾದವರು

ಏನೆನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ, ನೋಡೋಣ. ಅಮೆರಿಕಾಖಂಡದಲ್ಲಿ ನೂರೈವತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ "ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನಾ ದಿನ" ವೆಂಬ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕೋತ್ಸವವನ್ನು ಆಚರಿಸುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಿದೆ. ಈ ವರ್ಷದ ಉತ್ಸವವು ಈಗತಾನೆ ನಡೆದಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ, ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದ ರೂಸ್‌ವೆಲ್ಟ್ ಅವರು ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಹೀಗೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು:—

"It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord!"

ಈ ದಿವ್ಯವಾದ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ನೆನಪಿನಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಮಟ್ಟಿಗೂ ಕಾರ್ಯರಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಸರಿಸಿದರೆ ಸಾಕು. 'Harvest' ಅಂದರೆ ಭತ್ತ, ರಾಗಿ, ಮೊದಲಾದುವುಗಳ 'ಸುಗ್ಗಿ' ಎಂದರ್ಥವಲ್ಲ, "ಪೂರ್ಣತೆ" ಎಂದರ್ಥ. ಅದನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ನಮ್ಮ ಶಕ್ತ್ಯನುಸಾರ ನಾವುಗಳೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪಡಬೇಕು, ಸಾಹಸಪಡಬೇಕು.

ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ, ನಮ್ಮ ಕ್ಷೇಮ ಸಾಧನೆಗಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಯೋಧರು ಇತರ ದೇಶಗಳ ಯುದ್ಧರಂಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋರಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಹೃತ್ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾದ ಕೃತಜ್ಞತೆಯನ್ನು ಅರ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅವರು ಹೋರಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬೇಕಾದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ. ಅವರು ನಮಗೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು ತರುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂದೇಹವಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾವು ನಿಜವಾದ ಅರ್ಹತೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕು. ಅರ್ಹತೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರೂ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆಯನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿ ಅವರವರಿಗೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವೆಂದರೆ, ದೇವರು ನನುನಮಗೆ ಕರುಣಿಸಿರುವ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟು ತನು ಮನ ಧನಗಳನ್ನರ್ಪಿಸುವುದು. ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ನಮಗೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಾನುಭವಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಹತೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಯೋಧರು ನಮಗಾಗಿ ತರುವ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವು ಈಗ ಲಭಿಸಿದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅದು ಬಹುಕಾಲ ಉಳಿಯಲಾರದು. ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಮಗೆ ಹೊರಗಿನವರು ಕೊಟ್ಟರು, ಅದರಿಂದ ಅದು ನಮಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿತು, ಎನ್ನುವುದು ತಪ್ಪುತಿಳಿವಳಿಕೆ. ಒಂದು ಬಗೆಯ ಮೌಢ್ಯ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವು ಚಿರಸ್ಥಾಯಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಸಹಾ ದೇವರಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸಬೇಕು. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನೋಡಿದಾಗ್ಗೂ ದೇವರ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆಯು ನಮಗೆ ಬೇಕೇಬೇಕು.

ನಾನು ಬಹಳ ಹೊತ್ತು ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಓದಿ ಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆಯು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷಿನಲ್ಲಿದೆ;

"And to whom no man is stranger, & c."

ಇದರ ಸಾರಾಂಶವೇನು? "ಹೇ! ದೇವಕೆ: ನಿನಗೆ ದೂರವಾಗಿರುವವರು ಯಾರು? ಸರ್ವಶಕ್ತನಾದ ನೀನು ನಮ್ಮ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ವೈಷಮ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸು. ಪ್ರೇಮರೂಪನಾದ ನೀನು ನಮ್ಮ ಏಕಮತ್ಯವನ್ನೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಸತ್ಯವನ್ನೂ ಸ್ಥಿರಪಡಿಸು, ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, ಇತರರ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಗೌರವಿಸುವಹಾಗೆ ನಮಗೆ ದಾರ್ಢ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಡು. ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥವನ್ನೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಗರ್ವವನ್ನೂ ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸು. ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ನಿನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಐಕ್ಯವಾಗುವಹಾಗೆ, ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಂದೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ತಿಳಿಯುವಹಾಗೆ ಕರುಣಿಸು." ಇದೇ ಈ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆಯ ಸಾರಾಂಶ.

ನಾನು ಓದಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದಿರುವ ಎರಡನೇ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆಯು ಉಪನಿಷತ್ತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿದೆ.

ಅಸತೋ ಮಾ ಸದ್ಗಮಯ।
ತಮಸೋ ಮಾ ಜ್ಯೋತಿರ್ಗಮಯ।
ಮೃತ್ಯೋರ್ಮಾ ಮಾಮೃತಂ ಗಮಯ॥

ಇದರ ಅರ್ಥವೇನು? "ಪರಮಾತ್ಮಾ! ನೀನು "ಸದ್ರೂಪಿ"ಯಲ್ಲವೇ? ಆದುದರಿಂದ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಅಸತ್ಯದಿಂದ ದೂರಮಾಡು. ನೀನು ಚಿದ್ರೂಪಿಯಲ್ಲವೇ? ಆದುದರಿಂದ ನನ್ನ ತಮಸ್ಸನ್ನು ನಾಶಮಾಡಿ ನಿನ್ನ ಜ್ಯೋತಿಯು ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡು. ನೀನು 'ಆನಂದ'ಮಯನಲ್ಲವೇ? ಆದುದರಿಂದ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ನಶ್ವರವಾದ ಆಶ್ರಯಗಳಿಂದ ಬಿಡಿಸಿ ಅಪರಿಮಿತವಾದ ಪೂರ್ಣಾನಂದವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಲ್ಲಂತಹ "ಸ್ವರಾಜ್ಯಭಾವವನ್ನು" ಕರುಣಿಸು.

ಇದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಬೇಕು, ಇವರಿಗೆ ಬೇಡ, ಎನ್ನಬಹುದಾದ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆಯಲ್ಲ; ಇದು ಸರ್ವರಿಗೂ ಬೇಕಾದಂತಹುದು.

ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮಾತು. ನಮಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದುದು ಸತ್ಯಜೀವನ. "ಸತ್ಯಜೀವನ"ವೆಂದರೆ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಪೂರ್ವಿಕರು ಹೀಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ:—

ಸರ್ವಸ್ತರತುದುರ್ಗಾಣಿ ಸರ್ವೋಭದ್ರಾಣಿಪಶ್ಯತು।
ಸರ್ವಶ್ಚಸುಖಮಾಪ್ನೋತು ಮಾಕಶ್ಚಿದ್ದುಃಖಭಾಗ್ಭವೇತ್॥

ಅದುದರಿಂದ, "ದೇವರೇ! ಲೋಕದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಕಲಸ್ತ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳೂ ಸಂತೋಷವಾಗಿರುವಹಾಗೆ ಅನುಗ್ರಹಿಸು; ದುಃಖವು ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತವಾಗದಹಾಗೆ ಕೃಪೆಮಾಡು; ಈಗ ಒದಗಿರುವ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಷ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು ದೂರಮಾಡಿ ಲೋಕಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮಂಗಳವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಪ್ರಸನ್ನನಾಗು" ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ನಾವುಗಳೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಂದಾಗಿ ಸೇರಿ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸೋಣ.

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FUTURE OF DUTCH EMPIRE

AUTONOMY FOR COLONIES

QUEEN WILHELMINA'S BROADCAST

LONDON.

Queen Wilhelmina said over the Radio Orange recently that a round table conference of the representatives of Holland and the Dutch Empire is to be held after the war to discuss the structure of the Kingdom and its Empire.

"I visualise", said Queen Wilhelmina, "without anticipating the recommendations of the Conference, that they will be directed towards a Commonwealth in which the Netherlands, Indonesia, Surinam and Curacao will participate with complete self-reliance and freedom of conduct for each part regarding its internal affairs, but with readiness to render mutual assistance. It is my opinion that such independence and co-operation can give the Kingdom and its parts the strength to carry fully their responsibility both internally and externally. The population of the Netherlands and the Netherlands Indies has confirmed, through its suffering and resistance, its right to participate in a decision regarding the form of our responsibility as a nation towards the world."

Queen Wilhelmina referred to the fact that a year ago to-day the Japanese launched their attack on the Allies. "The tide is turning", she said. "The Japanese are getting ever nearer the limit of their possibilities as our ever-growing advances reach towards them from all sides. Japan now faces an ebbing of her power which will end in complete downfall."

"I am convinced, and history as well as reports from occupied territories confirm me in this, that after the war it will be possible to reconstruct the Kingdom on a solid foundation of complete partnership which will mean the consummation of all that has been developed in the past. I know that the Netherlands more than ever feel their responsibility for the vigorous growth of overseas territories, and that the Indonesians recognise in ever-increasing collaboration the best guarantee for the recovery of their peace and happiness. The war years have proved that both the peoples possess the will and ability for harmonious and voluntary co-operation." The Queen concluded that the Netherlands Indies and the Netherlands when they regained freedom would be able to build a new and better future.

* * *

We say, Amen! Ed.

THE BRITISH ATTITUDE

NEW YORK.

Summarising the British attitude on India the American agency correspondent Martin at present in Chungking cables that the majority of the British with whom he talked during a four-weeks' visit to India are convinced that the Government have followed the only course open by arresting Congressmen to prevent an organised revolt at a time when a Japanese invasion was anticipated.

Martin says that most British intellectuals admit that opposition to granting immediate independence is based primarily on opportunist motives because: (1) it would undermine the entire defensive-offensive programme; (2) the fear that any Indian Defence Minister's action would be determined by following political considerations, whereas under Wavell military necessity will govern decisions; (3) a nationalised Indian Army would breed religioue strife among troops: (4) it is believed that the Indian Army must possess qualitative rather than quantitative excellence, wherefore the present system of recruitment was preferable to national conscription.

While admiring China's civilian resistance these circles argue that Indian conditions are different because, according to them, the illiterate Indian masses lack political consciousness which the Chinese have built up since the 1911 Revolution. These opinions far outweigh the views of liberals sugh as Arthur Moore, but this latter group is gradually increasing its influence chiefly among the younger Britons.

TITLES MAKE PRAYER

Practically the whole of the Lord's Prayer is represented in the titles of books published in Britain and America. Here is the list, in order:—

OUR FATHER IN HEAVEN, by W. C. Richards; HALLOWED BE THY NAME, by E. D. Sedding; THY KINGDOM COME, by A. Marrow; THY WILL BE DONE, by A. Murray; AS IT IS IN HEAVEN, by L. Larcom; GIVE US THIS DAY, by L. Zara; OUR DAILY BREAD, by F. Grether; FORGIVE US OUR TRESPASSES, by M. Loyola; AS WE FORGIVE, by L. W. Sheldon; THE TRESPASSER, by D. H. Lawrence; BUT DELIVER US FROM EVIL, by A. Abdulla; THINE IS THE KINGDOM, by E. D. Sedding; THE POWER AND THE GLORY, by G. M. Cooke; FOREVER AND EVER, by W. C. Lengel; AMEN, by W. Ryno!

BLOOD BANK IN BANGALORE

The starting a of Blood Bank in Bangalore has been under consideration for sometime and Government have sanctioned Rs. 500/- towards initial expenses. A Blood Transfusion Service has been organised in the Victoria Hospital and further measures are being adopted to make the Blood Bank a permanent institution for which a new building is proposed to be constructed. A panel of donors has been opened at Victoria Hospital. This service caters to the needs of all Hospitals in Bangalore.

CONTENTMENT

Perhaps there are a few who earn
Ten thousand pounds a year;
Perhaps there are a few who learn
The ship of state to steer;
But there are many millions more
Who strive to make ends meet,
And nightly seek some humble door
Down some quite humble street.

Perhaps there are a few who can
Do very wondrous things:
Perhaps there are a few who span
The earth on speeding wings;
But there are millions more who walk
Along life's common way,
And make good friends and think and talk
Of home, and work, and play.

Perhaps the wise are happiest,
Perhaps the great are glad,
Perhaps the better you are dressed
The seldomer you're sad;
But there are millions up and down
Who grudge no man a cent,
Who envy not a king his crown,
Because they are—Content!

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ENGLAND'S ATTEMPT TO ABOLISH POVERTY

Sir William Beveridge's plan for social security drawn up at the Government's request proposes a tremendous programme to guarantee "freedom from want" to every man, woman and child in Britain by a single scheme of state social insurance, states *Reuter's* correspondent.

Sir W, Beveridge proposes this assurance as of right and not charity, but on condition of service and contribution. His plan would ensure a basic minimum income to everyone in need. irrespective of the cause of the need, with adequate benefits for unemployment, sickness, accident, widowhood or retirement through age. This "national minimum" income is designed to encourage, not to stifle, individual incentive to earn more than the minimum social security. And the benefit must be associated with measures to enable the people to regain normal earnings as soon as possible—training of the unemployed and treatment of the sick and disabled in order to make and keep men and women fit for service to the community.

Sir W. Beveridge's recommendations include big increases in the weekly payments to the unemployed and disabled people (56s. weekly for a man with wife and two children, compared with the existing rates of 38sh. for unemployment, and only 18sh. for disability), children's allowance 8sh. weekly up to the age of fifteen or up to sixteen if in full time education, free medical and hospital treatment of every kind for every citizen, retirement pensions reaching eventually 40sh. weekly for husband and wife, compared with the present old age pension of 20sh., funeral grant of £20, a "wifes' charter" including marriage grant, increased maternity benefit, and widows' pensions!

"MEANS TEST" TO BE ABOLISHED

The "means test" would in general be abolished. The scheme covers all citizens without the upper income limit and irrespective of their productive status, and all are entitled to its benefits without investigation of their private means. Every gainfully employed citizen employee and employer alike must pay weekly premium contributions by stamps on an employment book or occupation card. The general weekly contribution rate for a male employee will be 7sh. 6d. (4sh. 3d. from the employee and 3sh. 3d. from the employer), compared with the present 3sh. 3d., and for women 6sh. (3sh. 6d. from the employee and 2sh. 6d. from the employer), compared with 3sh. 1d. Children's allowances will be paid as a birthright.

Sir W. Beveridge describes the plan as partly a "British revolution," but mainly a natural development from the past. Britain, he says, is already making social security provision "on a scale not surpassed and hardly rivalled in any other country of the world." The present average expenditure of industrial households on purposes covered by the Beveridge plan is 5sh. 10d. compared with 5sh. 3d. in the proposed scheme, but the scheme would give far more than 5sh. 10d.—it would be worth roughly "a shilling for three pence." Sir W. Beveridge emphasises that his plan is primarily a method of redistributing income. and that social insurance is only one part of a comprehensive policy of social progress.

The attack must be not only on want but on disease, squalor and idleness. The abolition of want is a practical post-war aim, and planning for peace assists war effort. Sir W. Beveridge urges that a plan for social security must be prepared during the war. The cost of the scheme—which is in effect a programme for a new order of general social security—would be £697 millions in 1943 rising to £858 millions in 1965!

A MINISTRY FOR SOCIAL SECURITY

Sir William says that a new Government department, a Ministry of Social Security, should be set up to administer the scheme.

Sir William Beveridge has many interesting proposals for the administration of the Plan and particularly for the absorption of private schemes into a comprehensive state service The plan has been presented to Parliament and would be discussed as a report of an official government committee. Arrangements for a full debate on the report would be made early in the new year.

Sir William Beveridge broadcasting about his report last night, dwelt on the salient features of the report and said that the object was to see there was no unemployment after the war. The proposals included material relief for a million-and-half continually unemployed. Whatever the money values be after the war, he said, the scheme as such would not be affected. The proposals were based on well-known insurance priciples.

NO RESEMBLANCE TO RUSSIAN SCHEME

Answering questions on his report at a press conferance, Sir William Beveridge said, "My plan has no resemblance to any insurance scheme in Russia. It is just as much unlike any American insurance, and despite Goebbels, completely unlike anything they ever had in Germany. The only thing this scheme is like at all is the New-Zealand plan. My plan provides money for a continuous rate of one and a half million unemployed. I do not want that, but the finances of the seheme would stand it. If money values are altered after the war, the scheme would not be affected."

* * *

And so a scheme costing 1000 crores of rupees a year is drafted to provide means for 15 lakhs of unemployed out of a population of 4½ crores! Ed.

The Rationalist.

Monday 14-12-1942.

NEW DELHI NEWS

The Journalists of New Delhi are supposed to be the cream of Indian Journalism, because they hob-nob with persons who sit at the helm or hold the reins of the administration of the Empire. They hear from them indistinct monosyllables and half truths, uttered half-consciously or unconsciously, add flounces, colour, and polish to them and send them out on cable or wire as hot news straight from the horse's mouth, raising false hopes or creating unnecessary fears in an unsuspecting public.

The bats and owls are said to have developed a powerful vision because they have to see through the darkness of night. But our enterprising Journalists, on the other hand, have not developed the faculty of finding the bit of truth amidst the atmosphere of half truths which envelopes them, and beguile themselves and the world with sheer gup which gets discredited soon after it is born!

Thus when Cripps came the world was kept dancing about his various doings and sayings and what bright things were expected of them. But in the end the whole thing collapsed like a sand-castle or a bomb dropped in the sea.

Again during last week these Journalists have been busy naming the next Viceroy, and name after name was trotted out as *the* sure thing in the manner of punters and bookies. One day it was Attlee, another day Sinclair, and another Cranborne with words of sympathy about his health, and even Auchinleck, and the discarded prophet, Cripps himself.

While these canards were still straining the wires, it had already been settled by His Majesty that His Excellency the Lord Marquis should continue for a further term! We are not disappointed. We see no wrong in it. While members of Municipalities and District Boards are receiving extensions of terms, owing to exigency, why may not the Viceroy also be given an extension if it should be necessary?

But what kind of Journalists are they who go about blindly groping in the darkness and giving one kind of news while what actually transpires is something quite different?

Either that or sheer childishness like the following which appeared but recently:

"The suggestion that Lord Cranborne's health may not permit him to accept the Viceroyalty of India raises the question whether the Viceroy should either in personal or the country's interests, undertake the multifarious duties which Lord Linlithgow has been discharging during the last seven years. Lord Willingdon bothered himself with the minimum amount of work, seldom seeing a file himself. The present Viceroy has gone to the other extreme. Apart from temperament, constitutional developments, since he assumed office, have increased the burdens of the Viceroy enormously. Questions relating to Paramountcy, formerly dealt with by the Government of India, are now decided personally by the Crown Representative. While the jurisdiction and authority of the Government of India have been curtailed, the number of departments has been increased from seven to fifteen. Since the Viceroy sees every Member and every Secretary once a week, the number of official interviews has risen to thirty a week. But these do not include a large number of Secretaries in the Governer-General's Secretariat who also have direct access. There are, besides, meetings of the Executive Council, War Resources Committee and National Defence Council."

We think the picture that the writer has drawn is an insult to God. God has not created anyone so weak of mind and body that he cannot see a few score of files or grant a few dozen interviews in a week; nor would the British Government appoint such a person as Viceroy. But to the journalist

whose occupation is only to weave castles in the air, even the Viceroy's work would seem sweated labour. In his opinion the Vicerov should handle no file and see nobody, let every thing go on in its own way, and vegetate!

We are reminded of the story of the boy who said he wanted to be a king. When asked what he wanted to do as a king, he replied "I want to sit on a gate and swing!"

Viceroys are not chosen out of mental imbeciles or physical invalids. They are practised public men capable of standing some strain. Otherwise they would let the Empire go to dogs in no-time.

The salary of the office is one over which the best of men cannot grumble. It is Rs. 2,50,800 per year. The President of the U. S. A. with twice the size of India and many times its wealth, gets only 75,000 dollars, or about Rs. 2,25,000. The Premier of England gets only £10000, or about Rs. 1,30,000. The Japanese Premier gets 8000 yen or only Rs. 7488 per year!

So the Viceroy's salary is something that one may work for. There are other emoluments also, if we are not mistaken. The Governors, for instance the Governor of Madras, gets an annual salary of Rs. 12,0000 Renewal of furniture Rs. 14,000, maintenance of furniture Rs. 21,500, Military Secretary's establishment Rs. 112000, Surgeon's establishment Rs. 36600, Band and body-guard Rs. 1,69,000, tour expenses Rs. 1,13,000, sumptuary allowance Rs. 18,000, and maintenance of cars &c., Rs. 92,000. The emoluments of the Viceroy could not be less but more.

For provision such as the above no service that a person could render would be too great. For very much less the Premier of Great Britain has to put forth endeavours of mind and body many times those that the Viceroy would ever be called upon to make. The work that Mr. Churchill has to turn out in a day's routine, with the existence of his country at stake, with problems from one end of the globe to the other facing him, how many persons has he to see and how many files has he to handle? Are the demands on the Viceroy any where near this? Not at all, either in magnitude, or in multiplicity, or in importance. Yet both of them are public men of Great Britain holding the two highest offices of the Empire. And despite the maudlin commiseration of the Delhi journalist, we think that Mr. Churchill has ten times the cares of Lord Linlithgow, and Lord Linlithgow has at least twice as much enjoyment as Mr. Churchill. The one may be said to be holding a prize-bull. The other is holding a raging lion!

Editor.

TEA v. COFFEE CONTEST

We know that neither tea nor coffee is harmful, but there are some who object to tea because of the tannin, and coffee because of its caffein. Sweden settled this question in the eighteenth century, to the entire satisfaction of the people. King Gustav III haled before him two twin brothers who languished in jail for murder, and commuted their sentences on condition that one drank a big dose of coffee daily, while the other drank tea. The brothers lived in perfect health for 83 years, when the tea-drinker died. This proved conclusively that neither drink was harmful; but the people of Sweden took to coffee, of which they drink more per head than any nation in Europe.

* * *

A wise King, and a good test, and a great comfort to tea and coffee drinkers. Ed.

INDEPENDENCE FOR INDIA

AMERICAN LABOUR'S SUPPORT

BOSTON.

The Annual Convention of the Congress of Industrial Organisations, the powerful labour organisation of U. S. has passed a resolution unanimously supporting India's demand for Independence, says a report.

The resolution states:

"The C. I. O. supports the aspirations of the Indian people for National Independence needed to mobilise their energies and resources for their full part in the war against the Axis aggressors". It declared that millions of colonial peoples all over the world await the solution of the Indian problem

STATEMENT BY PARSIS

BOMBAY.

The statement is in reply to the recent pronouncement by Mr. C. R. Attlee in the House of Commons with regard to Indian independence when he stated: "There are a number of extremely effective minorities who must be considered. There are the Sikhs, the Parsis, the Princes and the population of Indian States."

The statement says: "Following the lead given by our great leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji, Sir Pherozshah Mehta and Sir Dinshaw Wacha, we, Parsis have always asserted that we are Indians first, and have asked for neither separate representation in the legislative or municipal bodies, nor any special treatment in the Services. This was our stand even at the Round Table Conference. Mahatma Gandhi made a special reference to this and said that the Parsis formed the only minority that never asked for separate representation. May we now emphasise that, in these days, it is absolutely essential that we should stand by this selfsame principle and policy? Expediency and policy apart, on moral grounds, we clearly see that our future is indissolubly linked with that of our sister communities."

The statement urges the release of leaders and emphasises the need for a settlement.

* * *

So far so good. Ed.

"YOURS SINCERELY"

BUT HOW OFTEN DO YOU MEAN IT?

Consider how many million superfluous words are written every year in letters. The ordinary letter begins with the usually superfluous "dear," and ends with the often superfluous and misleading "yours sincerely" or "yours faithfully," writes Y. Y. in the 'New Statesman.'

There are devotees of the correct use of language who object to this: they maintain that to call anyone "dear" who is not dear to you is to tell a lie, and that to write "yours sincerely" at end of a letter is as often as not a piece of hypocrisy. I know some people who refuse to have anything to do with such formalism in their correspondence.

It seems to me, however, to be a good thing to have a universal formula for beginning and ending a letter—a formula which looks polite, does not mean what it says, and leaves it to your correspondent to guess for himself whether you care for two pence about him. . . . There are men who, on opening their letters in the morning, would find themselves addressed as "Loathsome Mr. This," "Horrible Mr. That," or "Boring Mr. T'other."

This would not make for smoothness of social intercourse. It is better to pretend that everybody is dear.

SIR FEROZE KHAN'S ANGLE OF VISION

HYDERABAD

Sir Feroze strongly deprecated the tendency of some political organisations in this country to appeal to students when they had failed elsewhere. The one great service all students could do was to be loyal to themselves—and by that Sir Feroze Khan meant the continuance of their studies and finishing their education. Afterwards they could indulge in politics, Anyone who tried to take away a student from his studies was his worst enemy.

Referring to Hyderabad, Sir Feroze said, "In this State I am particularly pleased to realise the friendly relations that exist between Hindus and Muslims. Hyderabad set an example for the rest of India to follow as far as the place of the mother tongue was concerned and also Hindu Muslim unity was concerned. The basic binding force of that unity and amity is the Ruling House of your Exalted Highness the Nizam."

Sir Feroze Khan Noon paid a tribute to the fair manner in which the dynasty had treated all its subjects and the efficient manner in which the Hyderabad Government was run recently by the Executive Council and said, "I say without fear of contradiction that in this State you have one of the best Governments you can find anywhere in the East including the British Indian Provinces."

* * *

Speaking in Hyderabad how could Sir Feroze dream of fearing contradiction?

So according to Sir Feroze the rest of India should solve the language problem by imposing the mother-tongue of the minority on the majority, and settle the communal problem by giving the Government, lock, stock, and barrel, over to the minority!

The Versailles Treaty was something less drastic, we think, and even that made Hitler rebel!

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1.	Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship	0—2—0
2.	Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times	0—2—0
3.	Problem of Wealth	0—2—0
4.	ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಪ್ರಜಾಸತ್ತಾತ್ಮಕ	0—1—0
5.	The Tree of Happiness	0—1—0
6.	Winston Churchill	0—4—0

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VOL. 3 No. 14] MONDAY 21—12—1942 [PRICE 0—1—0

TEMPLES AND MUTTS

Mr. Austin, adviser to the Government of Madras opening a conference of trustees of temples and mutts in Tamil Nad, said that South India had a long history and had played a great part in the building of the nation. No other land had been more hospitable and more tolerant. In the past, the temples, as the inscriptions on their walls revealed, were the centres of the social, religious, political and cultural life of the people. It was in this light, he said, that one could understand what appeared at first to be the blind faith of the people in their temples.

There had been a change in the conditions, Mr. Austin said, and the problem to-day was to revive what was possible and what was good, consonant with the conditions and ideas of modern life. In the old days everything connected with the temple had a cultural value. They should be made real seats of learning. That was, he thought, the noble idea which had prompted the organisers to convene this conference. The cultural value of the temple rituals needed to be made clear, and the agamas and the rituals of the Vaishnavites had yet to be expounded. He was of the view that the work begun by Sir John Woodroff deserved to be continued, and the traditions of the various temples had to be established in the light of modern progress If the inscriptions, the folk songs and ancient songs connected with the various temples were collected and printed, a foundation would be laid for the construction of a true and inspiring history of the temples and of their culture. Unfortunately these had not received proper attention.

Proceeding Mr. Austin said: "Classes can be organised for training the priests and hymnists on traditional lines with, at the same time, some general modern education. The philosophical schools of India have long attracted western savants and there are chairs for Oriental Philosophy in almost all the important Universities of the West. But the Vaishnavite and Saivite Philosophies of South India remain as yet so many sealed books. New light can be thrown on these. Is it not the primary duty of the temples and mutts to publish and explain them to the world, and at the same time to train scholars in these philosophies? The work before them is great. To dissipate their energies is almost criminal. The East like the West believed in organising a band of men dedicated to culture and learning, to social and religious service. The mutts represent that high ideal. Who could do the work on hand better than these? Cannot the temples and mutts of South India all unite together and organise a central institution to meet this need?"

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PRICE CONTROL

HOW TO EFFECT IT

A plea for immobilising purchasing power of the people somehow with a view to check the growing rise in prices was made by Dr. P. J. Thomas last week, when he delivered a lecture on 'Control of prices during war" at Royapetta Y M C A.

Analysing the causes for the abnormal rise in prices Dr. Thomas referred to the three hundred per cent increase in the total currency in circulation in the country and warned both the Government and the public against the disastrous effects that would result from inflation. In his view such huge increase in currency in the country was due to her favourable balance of trade.

The puchasing powersof the people, Dr. Thomas said, had increased consideraby at present. And if it was not reduced by some carefully planned out device the currency in the country would continue to increase, hitting mostly the poorer section of the community.

At present there is currency totalling Rs. 257 crores in the country. A good portion of it should be immobilised either by taxation or by any compulsory saving device; for unless money was impounded in that manner it would be difficult to keep down the price level.

Stressing the need for adequate Government control of important articles of consumption such as rice, Dr. Thomas suggested that the Food Control Department should purchase enough grains and supply them to deficit areas and to the poorer classes in times of scarcity. There should be an organisation for distributing the ration for those who were in need. He also wanted the authorities to keep stocks of grains in store, so that they could sell them at places where merchants sold them at very high rates.

Finally he appealed to the people to co-operate with all endeavours at reducing the prices and see that the increasing purchasing power of the masses was somehow impounded. He also pointed out the desirability of cutting down their needs to some extent.

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1. **Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship** 0—2—0
2. **Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times** 0—2—0
3. **Problem of Wealth** 0—2—0
4. **ಗಾಯತ್ರಿ ರಾಮಾಯಣ** 0—1—0
5. **The Tree of Happiness** 0—1—0
6. **Winston Churchill** 0—4—0

DO HICCUPS KILL?

Don't believe that it's a good form of treatment to scare anyone who has hiccups. A few years ago a man hiccupped himself to death. The hiccups lasted twenty-six days and nights; he couldn't sleep or eat, and finally died of exhaustion. The average case of hiccups lasts only from a few minutes to a few hours, and then ceases naturally, says a writer in 'Parade.'

Occasionally it can be a most tantalizing complaint, resisting many kinds of treatment. Other supposed cures include drinking water slowly, holding one's breath, counting numbers, pressing the upper lip, and electric shocks to the skin.

Carbon dioxide gas, the gas which is used in soda water, and which we exhale from our lungs, can stimulate the respiratory nerve centre, and I have found it a reliable cure for hiccups.

All you need is a paper bag. If you have hiccups, place the bag over your nose and mouth and breathe into and out of it. As the oxygen in the bag is used up, the exhaled carbon dioxide gas accumulates, so that in a few minutes there is enough to produce a curative effect. If you begin to hiccup again, repeat the treatment.

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THE NEED FOR RELIGION

CALCUTTA.

"This war is the last act of disintegration which will precede the eventual birth, through a long period of travail of a world community," observed Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, Vice-Chancellor of Benarese University, delivering the first of his three lectures, as "Kamala Lecturer" of Calcutta University for the year 1937. The subject of his lectures is "The need for religion to-day".

"We are living," Sir Sarvapalli added, "In a revolutionary epoch. Revolution is not always accompanied by mob violence and massacre of ruling classes. Any urgent desire to change the foundations of civilised life is a revolutionary desire. We are witnessing not merely a war; it is only an episode of a fundamental alteration in the entire structure and thought of civilisation."

According to Sir Servapalli, the social distemper was due to the lag between their social institutions and world purpose. The world was not intended to be a battle ground of warring nations, he remarked; adding, "the necessary conditions for world union are available, only the will of man is lacking. Our planet has grown too small for parochial patriotism. A capitalist society, a militarist tradition, and a world broken up into a number of independent sovereign states, which are greedy for power and domination, have brought about the present distress."

Continuing he said: "Life is a perpetual endeavour of the creature to adapt oneself to the environment. When the environment changes and the adaptation is successful we have progress; If the change is too fast or too abrupt for adaptation to keep pace with it we have extinction. In the case of earlier civilisations the changes were of a material outward nature. Our present problems are inward and spiritual. The next stage of evolution is not in man's physique but in his psyche, in his mind and spirit. Man the destroyer is also the builder; this Kurukshetra is also a Dharmakshetra. The root cause of our distress is a false philosoyhy of life with its misleading assumptions, beliefs and values. A terrible blindness has afflicted our generation who do not hesitate to gamble in human sorrow through their economic loss in times of peace, and aggression and cruelty in times of war."

"Concluding Sir Sarvapalli discussed the implications of dialectical materialism, and pointed out that sympathy with its social programme need not commit them to the acceptance of its metaphysics. "To gain the ends which Marx and other social idealists have, to effect an extinction of unhappy hates, we require a spiritual revival. Religion is the discipline which touches the conscience, helps us to struggle with evil, saves us from greed and lust, releases moral power, and imparts courage in the enterprises of saving the world."

H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S APPEAL

HYDERABAD

"Owing to the present war, the import into this country of certain kinds of goods has ceased. The result is that the necessity has arisen for manufacturing those goods in the country and an opportunity has thus been afforded to the people to develop local industries," said H. E. H. the Nizam, opening the Fifth Hyderabad Industrial Exhibition, organised by the Economic committee of the Osmania Graduates Association.

The Nizam continued, " It is our duty to make most of such opportunities in order to render our country self sufficient and promote its needs. It would ba a good thing if everyone were to form a resolve to supply his necessities of life from the goods manufactured in the country and buy only those articles from outside which are not manufactured here. "

Observing that the Hyderabad Government were trying to absorb as much local raw produce as possible in local industries, the Nizam said that it was in the interest of, as well as the moral duty of, capitalists to prepare schemes for the manufacture of goods in demand in the country and seek facilities and advice from the Government. In this way they should be able to assist in reducing unemployment.

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The Rationalist.
Monday 21-12-1942.

CHANGE

Change is inherent in nature. Change is the order of mankind. Nature changes day to day, season to season, epoch to epoch. Not one hour of the day is constant. Its face changes from morning to night and daybreak, and presents as many facets as a diamond. The seasons run one to another, and present many changing aspects. At one time the fields are empty and barren, at another covered with a glossy mantle of green, and at another still, burdened with rich golden crop. The trees are at one time naked, stark, and gaunt, and at another full with whispering foliage, decked with bright flowers, or brimming with luscious fruits. The sky is at one time overcast, grey, and drab, and at another bright, dazzling, or lit with gayest of hues!

Hitler began a war in order to change the conclusions of Verseilles. Great Britain is fighting in order to change the Nazi regime in Germany. America which had said loftily, "Hands off America," and blazed forth the Munroe Doctrine, is now for a change spreading out its long arms, like tentacles, over the distantest parts of the globe. Nations, at one moment rising, buoyant, vigorous, at another shrink and disappear. The Aztecs, Incas, Carthagenians, Romans, Goths, Greeks, at one time reigned and revelled, and are now but nursing the ruined vestiges of their past glories!.

Thus times change, man changes, nature changes, fashions change, and views, ideals, and manners change, as it were by an immutable law.

Yet the fateful words "No change" are being dinned into our ears a hundred times a day for weeks past. In shops and restaurants, railway stations and tram cars, in vegetable stalls, and sweet marts, with fruit-vendors and newspaper kiosks, the one cry is, *no change*. There is no change for money, therefore money cannot change hands, and consequently the things one needs for his life, be they necessities or luxuries, cannot be obtained. In addition to things being hard to obtain owing to scarcity and high prices, this further obstacle of lack of change is unbearable in a civilised society of to-day, and cannot bring credit to any administration which is responsible for it.

A French Marshal, asked by Louis XI what he needed to make war, replied, "Three things; money, more money, still more money!" And to-day we are told that complaints about the lack of change to those responsible elicit the reply, "We are busy with a war. We have issued as much change as we could. Don't complain!"

It is like a mother telling her babe crying from hunger, that she has nothing to give, that her breasts are dry! But it is her duty to procure milk for the child.

So it is the Government's duty to provide the change, or in other ways solve the problem, in war as in peace, the more so in war, because wars are not won by persons who set it up as an excuse for deficiency, but by those who keep the national organisation, as a whole, and in all its fields, in full trim and in perfect condition. Any neglect or inefficiency any where will serve as a clog in the wheel, and hamper the war. Therefore those who imagine that the war is fought somewhere, and not here, and that in its name things may be allowed to get into a mess on the home-front are not fit to hold

any responsible office, in any branch of Government.

We want brains, courage, and vision in every one holding public office, and not weaklings who don't know what they ought to do, and cook up excuses and deceive themselves and deceive others.

In this particular matter of change, Currency is the oil with which modern social life is run. To with-hold it would be to paralyse life in every village and town in the country. If that does not retard the war effort, we do not know what does, be it India, or England, or U.S.A. Any one who thinks otherwise should be an idiot or a mad-man. Therefore we think that the Finance Department of the India Government should bestir itself and provide sufficient currency. If metal is not available, it should use paper, even for small change. And in any case it should provide sufficient change. It is only that way that it will fulfil its purpose, win public esteem, and help the war effort.

With regard to our own State the situation is becoming very acute. We can understand food shortage and food-riots. We cannot understand change shortage and change riots. It is no use saying that the question is to be solved by the India Government, and that we can do nothing. When a house is burning all the children have to bring their pails of water, not alone the parent.

It is true that the Mysore Treaty lays down,

"The coins of the Government of India shall be legal tender in the said territories in the cases in which payment made in such coins would, under the law for the time being in force, be a legal tender in British India, and all laws and rules for the time being applicable to coins current in British India shall apply to coins current in the said territories. The separate coinage of the Mysore State, which has long been discontinued, shall not be revived."

The State had its own coinage under H. H. Krishnaraja Wadiyar III. It was the British Commission that discontinued it during its period. And that was stuck to in the Treaty.

But we do not think that the Article in the Treaty cannot be changed, not unilaterally, but by mutual agreement. Under Federation it might be advisable to have a common currency. But under the stress of war, if temporary alteration of the treaty is necessary, alteration has to be sought for, just as in the case of the railway lines in the State, jurisdiction was transferred over-night for the war period.

Or, assuming that the clause is not changeable, the fact remains that it refers to coins only, and not to paper currency of any kind whatsoever. Therefore, if the Government of India are unable to supply the State the requisite small change in coins, we have the right to expect the Mysore Government to tide over the scarcity by issuing currency stamps of the denomination of 3 and 6 pies, and 1 anna, 2 annas, and 4 annas, just as it issues receipt and court-fee stamps at present. The stamps may be with-drawn when things return to normal.

We would be sorry to learn that even that is beyond the powers of our Government. It would be a great pity if both the Governments, with all the brains behind them, allow the present State of affairs to continue.

Editor.

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ENGLAND'S DEBT TO GREECE

Greece is in the news again—on and off she has been in the news for three thousand years. For centuries she occupied the position as the British Empire does to-day—and for the same reason. Her politics (a Greek word) were clean. At a time when the rest of the world was groaning under despotism she was pure democracy!

The very word democracy is Greek, derived from *demos*, a township. Democracy meant (and still means) popular government, in which all classes, including the lowest, had a voice through their chosen representative. The Greeks would have no other form of government.

They carried this so far that money was made, of great weight, so that no one could collect any quantity of it. With such a currency bribery was impossible and robbery nearly so, for a wagon was needed to move as little as £ 20. As for dictator—if a man became famous he was "ostracized"; that is he was banished, usually for ten years. This was not to punish him but to prevent him from becoming swollen-headed, and to prevent envy among other men. The old Greeks knew where ambition could lead. We still ostracize people, but not so severely.

As soldiers, the Greeks were supreme. If it had not been for the Greeks our face would be yellow instead of white, for it was they who stemmed and flung back the Oriental invasion of Europe. Greek art, literature and philosophy reached a height never since attained. Its influence spread over the whole world, and still sets the standard. Every great nation since has accepted her as a pattern, and copied the precepts she laid down, borrowing even the same words.

It is an old saying, that when one is speaking unintelligibly, one is "talking Greek," Actually, we all talk Greek every day of our lives. The Greeks were the first to have *police*. We still have Marathon races and Olympic games.

To the Greek, a *crater* was just a bowl. We still have games in a *stadium*, although originally this was a racecourse. Talking of sport, the top prize in Greek games was an olive branch! When Xerxes, the Persian invader, heard this he muttered, "We can never beat people who compete only for honour!"

SPARTAN WISECRACK

Nearly all our big buildings have Greek names. The palladium was originally a statue of Pallas. The Lyceum was where Aristotle taught philosophy. Odeon (a theatre in Athens), Museum (a library), Academy (named after the hero Academos), Athenæum (temple of Athene, Goddess of Wisdom), Hippodrome Theatre (*theatron* was simply Greek for spectacle), are all Greek words. The Mausoleum was the beautiful tumb of Mausolos.

The Greeks, having no newspapers, conveyed news by public speeches, so oratory was held in high esteem. The result was a readiness of wit, always the truth, which at times must have been disconcerting. A Spartan was once invited to go and hear a man who could imitate perfectly the song of the nightingale. "Why, when I can hear the nightingale?" he inquired.

What more diplomatic answer could a statesman return than that which the Greek ambassador Polycratidus made to the King of Persia, who, on arrival, asked him if he came in a public or private capacity. Said the Greek: "Your Majesty, if my mission is successful I shall be in a public capacity; otherwise, my visit will be of a private nature."

For a democratic retort, this takes some beating. Plutarch, the great statesman and historian, was once seen carrying home from the market a load of fish. When friends expressed surprise at seeing him thus carrying his own parcel, he answered simply, "It's for myself."

Scottish readers can work this one out for themselves. The Greeks wore (and some still wear) kilts. Ancient carvings, thousands of years old, show Greek soldiers wearing kilts and Glengarries—and playing bagpipes!

And ponder on this. The Greek word for bag was *sakkos*. To-day, sack means exactly the same thing in every language in the world!

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'INJUNCTION OF ISLAM IS TO LIVE IN UNITED SOCIETY'

LEAGUE M. L. A.'S RESIGNATION

CALCUTTA.,

Mr. Sekander Ali Chowdhury, a member of the Central Legislative Assembly from Bengal, has sent to the League President, Ma. M. A. Jinnah, his resignation of membership of the League Party in the Central Assembly on the issue of 'Pakistan.'

Mr. Chowdhury says in his letter to Mr. Jinnah, "You have struck a severe blow at the Muslim League by your Pakistan proposal. You are, as I can understand from the implications in the Pakistan scheme, dreaming of the establishment of a separate Muslim country in Hindustan. It should be generally understood that the Muslims will bring a great slur oo themselves as a community if they rob the Hindus of their land and name and the traditions of their forefathers. Your dream will never come true. You should think that it is impossible for any community to enlist the sympathy of the poorer classes to work out this scheme."

Earlier, in his letter, Mr. Chowdhury says: "You want to unite the Muslims and to see them live like men. Your attempt in this respect is laudable. perhaps without any parallel. I am one of your thousands of admirers.

"The great message of Islam is unity. The injunction is to live in united society, and through it to be helpful to others. You are the only executive head of the present Muslim League. No one has any right or should have any right to speak against you. You will understand that to make a clean breast to you does not mean forming a new party."

WOMEN'S EDUCATION

SIR VISWESWARAYA'S VIEWS

BANGALORE.

Sir M. Visvesvaraya visited the Mahila Seva Samaja, Bangalore, last week. On arrival, he was received by the President of the Samaja, Mrs. Rajamma Madhava Iyengar and the Secretaries. and was taken round the various classes.

After expressikg pleasure at what all the Samaja had been doing for the welfare of women and children, Sir M. Visvesvaraya addressed a large gathering of the members and the pupils of the Samaja. In the course of his speech he said: "In the New order which will follow after the war, one advanced view is that in the first seven years of life, the chiid should be shown the way to become aware of the world; in the second seven years, the development of her moral nature should be helped by the elementary education; in the third seven years, the intellect should be developed and also her sense of discipline and responsibility. This brings up the period of training to 21 years. In the fourth seven year period, vocational training is recommended, without which the education of women is not considered complete. To make it of value to Indian women, it has to be adapted and adjusted to realities of life in this country". He added: "It is the duty of women of the cultured classes not only to educate themselves but also to spread education among women of the peasantry and working classes."

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NATIONAL WAR FRONT IN MYSORE CITY.

Under the auspices of the National War Front, Mysore City, a public meeting was held on Wednesday the 16th December 1942 at Anjuman-e-Ithehade Islam, Mandi Mohalla, Mysore. The meeting was arranged to be held at 9-30 p.m. since the public in that locality would only find it convenient to gather at that time.

There was Hindustani Orchestral Music for about 20 minutes before the proceedings commenced. Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswamy, organizer and Chairman, presided. A large number of muslim residents of the place were present.

Rao Bahadur Ramaswamy speaking explained that because of difficult conditions arising out of the war situation in our country, we must all cooperate and work for the betterment and safety of the society. In these times of hardship, we co-operate with each other and help each other out of the difficulties, and such an arrangement is National War Front. He explained the necessity for organizing Vigilance Committees and told them that due to the scarity of foodstuffs, every one must try to grow more and more food. Because of the transport difficulties, and short crop in some places, we may experience some difficulty in getting foodstuffs. The Government are prepared to give lands, and loans and all facilities, and this is the time for us to make use of them and bring large plots of land in our country under cultivation.

Mr. F. C, Devaraja Urs said that Mohamedans had great ideals in them and were a powerful nation by themselves. If we all work together, and help each other, we shall soon pass this difficult period and will be able to live happily.

Mr. M, D. Sivananjappa explained why the United Nations must win this war and explained that freedom was not enjoyed in any of the Axis countries. He said that Allies were gaining strength every day and are sure to defeat the enemy. We must all support them and hasten the day !

Mr. M. S. Ramaswamy spoke about the growth of more food. He said that every one ought to use the space in his house to grow more and more vegetables instead of flowers, etc. He appealed to them to practise thrift and avoid luxuries in these anxious days. He also stressed the necessity of organizing the Vigilence Committees.

Mr. A. Venkatesia spoke and said that there was no fundamental difference between the Muslims and Hindus. As far as he knew we could co-operate and work in happy relationship. When we begin to contact each other and understand one another we will know that there is really no difference among us and we shall work together for the good of our country. N.W.F. is no communal organization; it knows no caste, creed or colour. It works for the good of the people as a whole and every one must support the organization.

Mr. Mohamed Ghouse Peer endorsed the other speakers' opinions and said that Unity was a very happy ideal to work for, and Muslims ought to do their best to promote it. He said that N.W.F. was our own organization and deserved all our support

Mr. Mir Noor Hussain thanked the speakers and the Chairman for enlightening the Muslim public on so important a subject as N.W.F. The work of the N.W.F. begins with National Unity, cohtinues in National Solidarity and ends in a National Victory The other items of the N.W.F. cannot be attended to unless we are united and stand shoulder to shoulder. The younger generation have an important part to play in the promotion of this unity among all sections of the people without regard to their religion, political opinion, etc. Just as Mysore State has come to be known as Model State, it ought to show that Unity is easy to be achieved if we only work ceaselessly with sincerity and determination.

Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswamy concluding said that His Late Highness Maharaja Sri Krishnaraj Wadiyar of blessed memory and the former Dewan Sir Mirza Ismail worked without any communal bias towards the happiness of the people and subjects. Our presnnt Maharaja is young, enthusiastic and is taking keen interest in the welfare of his subjects. Our Dewan, Pradhanasiromany Mr. Madhava Rao is a very capable administrator and has given us many facilities to organise ourselves. The Government are doing everything in their power for the good of the people and we must all co-operate with the Government and also work ourselves for our common benefit.

Mr. Mir Noor Hussain proposed a vote of thanks.

Mr. Abdul Quayan sang the National Anthem and the meeting concluded after cheers to His Highness the Maharaja!

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HONOURING THE DEAD

The Imperial War Graves Commission, established during the last war, was originally concerned with the commemoration of the names of members of His Majesty's Forces, who gave their lives for the Empire, and of whom the greater number fell in foreign lands. For more than 20 years it has helped to keep their names a living memory. The Commission is responsible for the same sacred duty to the dead of the Fighting Services to-day; and now that war takes its toll of the non-combatant population as well, it has undertaken a new duty—that of collecting the names of all civilians who are victims of enemy attack, so that the memory of their names also may be preserved for all time.

The help of every citizen in Mysore State is needed if civilian names are to be recorded side by side with those of the Fighting Services without exception or mistake. Government earnestly desire that anyone who is aware of the death of any Mysore subject through enemy action outside Mysore State, should get into touch with the revenue authorities of the district and supply information to be sent to the Imperial War Graves Commission, through the Government of India Civil Defence Department.

The form showing the particulars on which information is required in respect of those who have lost their lives will be supplied on application to the Deputy Commissioner of the District.

DEFYING BOMBS

An enemy bomb fell close to the cottage of an old woman who lived by herself. The bomb did not explode, and A.R.P. wardens went to tell her she must leave the cottage.

"Oh, aye," she said. "Will you tell me why?'

"Hitler's dropped a time bomb outside your doorway," replied a wag among the wardens. "It may go off any minute and blow you up."

"Well, look you here," said the old woman. "I've refused to leave this house for t' landlord; I've refused to leave for t' bailiffs; and I'll be hanged if I'll leave it for Hitler!"

H. E. H. THE NIZAM

AN UNREHEARSED EPISODE

Sergt.-Majors spoke in whispers during a recent unrehearsed parade of British troops in Hyderabad city. A party of soldiers was sight-seeing in the Public Gardens when they heard that His Exalted Highness was at prayers in the mosque in the Gardens. They decided to request His Exalted Highness through his staff to take the salute after the service. The request was granted. With only a few minutes to make the necessary arrangements, the troops fell in before the mosque. So as not to disturb the worshippers, all orders had to be given in whispers!

When His Exalted Highnest emerged, the order "Present Arms" was given and His Exalted Highness stepped forward and saluted. Afterwards His Exalted Highness walked down the ranks, wishing each soldier good luck and expressing the hope that the troops would be happy during their stay in his State. And weren't they happy to meet the ruler of the premier Indian State?

Later, the soldiers were entertained to tea by His Excellency the Nawab of Chhatari, the President of the Council.

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1.	Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship	0—2—0
2.	Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times	0—2—0
3.	Problem of Wealth	0—2—0
4.	ಗಾಯತ್ರಿ ರಾಮಾಯಣ	0—1—0
5.	The Tree of Happiness	0—1—0
6.	Winston Churchill	0—4—0

BRITISHERS IN INDIA

Mr. Haddow, in the course of a Presidential Address to the Annual Meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta, said:

"Like most other Britons in this country, I would like to be able to carry on our trade and commerce in the confident expectation that we should be given a fair deal and allowed to conduct our business without any fear of discrimination or expropriation, and thereby be freed from the necessity to enter the political arena; but such, however, is not possible, particularly when we are told in no unmistakable terms by certain sections of the Indian community that we must leave India and that Indians do not wish us to remain in this country

"I wonder often whether these people ever consider what the British community has done for India. For centuries before the British took over the reins of the Government of India, the country's political history had been a long succession of conquests, as wave after wave of new invaders swept over it. Some of these invaders and, in fact, others who were as late newcomers to India as the British, are to-day, amongst the foremost in the fight for India's independence.

"MILDNESS" OF BRITISH RULE

"The British are unique in two respects; in the mildness and humanity of their rule and in their not becoming absorbed by the climatic and geographical regularities of India. I know the term "mildness" may call forth criticism from certain quarters, but if these same critics were to compare the treatment accorded to the leaders of the Congress Party who have done their utmost to stir up rebellion and to hamper the successful prosecution of the war effort by Britain and her Allies, with the fate which would have overtaken these men for similar disloyalty in Germany, Japan or even Russia, they would realise how fortunate they have been in the mildness of their treatment in India.

"Another point that is liable to be overlooked is that there is not the slightest evidence that the British people ever planned the systematic conquest of India or any part of it. There is, in fact, overwhelming evidence that they were reluctant to extend their Indian commitments and responsibilities. The British assumed responsibility for the governing of India purely because they wished to trade and to secure the condition of respect for agreed treaty and law, and absence from violence without which trade was impossible."

* * *

So did Japan occupy Manchuria. Evidently Mr. Haddow has not read Dadabhoi Naoroji's "Poverty and Un-British Rule in India," or Major Basu's "Ruin of Indian Trade and Industries." Ed.

THREE MINUTES OF WAR

AN INDIAN RULER'S PART

When the Ruler of a remote Indian State was told, in 1914, that it was impracticable for him to lead his troops on the battlefield to aid the Allies, he did not waver in his determination to support the King Emperor. Hearing of the Viceroy's fund, he raised a sum of money that meant considerable sacrifice for his people, who were not by any means wealthy, studied a large map of the world and plied a British visitor with questions about the war and its cost.

After some calculation he was told that the contribution from his State would be sufficient to run the Allied front for three minutes, and it seemed to him that his effort would be of little avail.

But the visitor had a brainwave. Why not allocate a definite three minutes, so that the little country could be said to have paid for the entire Allied effort over that period? The day was duly fixed, and noon was the time chosen.

VICTORY ADVANCE

Shortly before the appointed hour a solemn procession arrived at the visitor's camp, and the ruler produced a watch. His desire was to spend the three minutes alone with the sole representative of the Raj. The two men sat in silence until the "zero" hour, when drums and trumpet calls reverberated through the valleys and hills. The music swelled, voices chanted, and at the end of three minutes ceased.

It was later found that during those three minutes, all-important to the Ruler and his little State, the Allies had advanced in a small sector on the Western front—and had held their ground. So the loyal people rejoiced. They had waged the world war for three minutes, and victory had been theirs!

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BENEFITS OF LIFE INSURANCE

MAHARAJA OF JEYPORE'S ADDRESS

GUNTUR.

Addressing an Insurance Conference recently the Maharaja of Jeypore said that the Insurance Agents who were considered to be a public nuisance and as persons to be avoided were now being recognised as necessary public workers. Still there was need for propaganda to bring insurance business to every home, and the ideal state of things would be when every earning citizen became a policy-holder according to his needs and circumstances. It was necessary that the rights of the policy-holders should be well safeguarded by associations like the one now assembling and that the Insurance companies, their agents and the policy-holders should work with complete amity and understanding and for the benefit of all concerned.

Proceeding, the Maharaja observed that as India's vast resources were many and inviting development, most of the monies collected in India by the Insurance Companies, both Indian and foreign operating in India, could be invested in sound industrial enterprises, subject, of course, to such safeguards as might be found necessary to safeguard the interests of the policy-holders to prevent any risky speculation.

Dewan Bahadur H. K. Kaji, in the course of his presidencial address, said that Life Assurance provided an excellent way for the prevention of much economic distress that followed in the wake of unorganised poverty. He regarded Life Insurance not as a business for profit, but as a great movement for service to the country. Not legislation, but the sound common-sense of the nation should make insurance compulsory for every bread-winner, and the number of policy-holders therefore should practically be co-extensive with the number of families in the country.

Life Aussurance in India, Mr. Kaji continued, had developed no doubt, but not yet to an extent which we might regard as fairly satisfactory. In India, the people had not realised the imperative need for insurance in the scheme of life and a great deal of propaganda had yet to be carried on to bring home to them this need. In connection with the popularisation of insurance, employers could do a great deal. They could institute a scheme of pensions on superannuation or of provident fund, on a contributory basis or otherwise.

Proceeding, Mr. Kaji said that policy-holders were concerned very vitally with the investments of the assets of their companies, not so much about their lucrativeness or their yield as with their soundness. There was really no conflict of interests between the companies and the policy-holders, and there need not be any antagonism between them. A close association between the various insurace associations would bring about greater harmony and a closer sense of comradeship between the various elements of the insurance world—the share-holders, the manager, the agents and the policy-holders.

AMERICAN LEADERS' APPEAL

WASHINGTON.

Seventy-five prominent men and women, including authors, economists, trade unionists and church leaders, submitted to President Roosevelt and to Congress a "programme for the United Nations for the adoption of those fundamental economic principles which are necessary to insure a just and lasting peace."

The programme declares in part: "The American people recognise the need for the preservation of individual rights, of human dignity and freedom, for the flowering of culture and things of the spirit as the ultimate objects to strive for. We are convinced that such aims can only be attained if based on a sound workable economic policy which ties nations together and make possible an interchange of vital national resources, goods, food, services and ideas, and insures the full employment of labour and capital.

"The Atlantic Charter applies to all peoples everywhere—it commits the United States to uniting with other nations after the war, securing for all improved labour standards, economic adjustment and social security, and furthering the access, in equal terms, to the trade and raw meterials of the world. The 'economic agreements' of the United States with other Allied nations under the terms of the national Lend-Lease Act point the way to a joint post-war programme for the United Nations' economic effort in peace time. We recommend early consideration and approval by the people of the United States of an international economic union of all nations.

"We believe there should be no difference between the East and the West, the Atlantic and the Pacific, and that all peoples should be permitted and encouraged to govern themselves at the earliest possible time. We are opposed to imperialistic control on the part of anyone, either victor or vanquished.

"We are in favour of the surrender of so much sovereignty as will be necessary to create a world society which will be equitable and just, and keep open the way to a lasting peace!"

The Rationalist.

Monday 28-12-1942.

CIVIL SUPPLIES

We do not know what prayer our Christian friends are sending up at this season. But we are inclined to join them in sending up the following: "From war and famine, from plague and pestilence, from bad laws and childish officialdom, Good Lord, deliver us!"

The war has been the occasion of the Governments everywhere taking powers for running the administration without the restrictions imposed on them in ordinary times by formal laws and public opinion. In other words the restrictions imposed on Governments in ordinary times are swept aside, so that Governments may impose restrictions on the public with a free hand.

Obviously, in such a case the persons exercising the authority should be both wise men and good men, and not persons whose knowledge is limited, and who make rules haphazardly and without forethought, and exercise the power vested in them arbitrarily, carelessly, or recklessly.

We are not ourselves constitutional objectors to authority properly exercised. In the matter of civil supplies we have more than once condemned in no uncertain terms both the merchants who evade authority and corner and profiteer, and the public who horde and grab more and more. But now, seeing that the administration of civil supplies is taking a trend which is thoughtless and dangerous, we cannot hesitate to express our protest, not blindly, but with candour and without any sugar-coating.

By an order of a fortnight ago the Secretary for Supply Department made the world to understand that the rule preventing exports from District to District had been cancelled. The press understood the order to mean that. And so far he has not chosen to disabuse the public mind. But what has actually been done is to tighten the control and not to slacken it. The export from District to District is supposed to be free. But the export from the place of growth itself has been stopped!

And yet the order, which is worthy of scrutiny in a Logic class, purports to have slackened control in response to public appeals!

Some sentences in the order are gems. One of them reads; "The Deputy Commissioners, however, were not in a position to know the requirements of the other Districts, and there was a risk of the larger interests of the State being overlooked." Hence "a centralised scheme under which permits would be issued only by the Director of Civil Supplies after examining the actual stock position."

We would ask, under so "centralised a scheme," is there not the risk of the Director of Supplies being indifferent or deaf to the individual interests of each District? And what time is being taken to examine the needs of each District and ascertaining its stock position? What are the needs and the stock position, for instance, of the Mysore District before and after the order?

It is stated that complaints were received that the restriction imposed on Inter-District movement of food grains had caused hardship to the public. "Government consider that a complete removal of restrictions on Inter-District movement is not desirable, and some control is still called for in order to secure an equitable distribution among the surplus and deficit Districts." They therefore direct that no food-grain shall be moved out of the Taluks where they grow, without a permit from the Director of Civil Supplies!

By what jugglery or casuistry the Supply Secretary has been able to convince Government, and seeks to convince the public, that the present order is a relaxation and not a worsening of the previous one which he himself accepts as against the public interest, we are at a loss to realise. To the public however it means that whereas people could move grains within one District with some freedom, and even go outside with the permission of the Deputy Commissioners, now food-grains are

frozen at the place where they grow, unless they are loosened by a Papal Bull direct from the sacred hands of the Director of Civil Supplies!

Some years ago we remember commenting on the Government's appointment of Mr. A. A. Khan as the Traffic Manager, Agent, and Secretary to Government, Mysore Railways. It was a beautiful arrangement by which Mr. Khan as Traffic Manager could send up a proposal, Agent Khan send it on with his approval, and Secretary Khan have it passed and issue with his sign-manual!

Similarly to-day the Director of Supplies seeks drastic powers to be vested in him, and then as Government Secretary vests those powers in himself as Director.

The saneness, and worthiness of an administration, rests on the multiplicity of its brains and knowledge, and the combined wisdom of several heads acting in unison. No one man's limited thought and unfettered action can gauge and serve the interests of millions of his fellowmen. A Dictator may do things as he likes, and the people will suffer him as long as they can. We are told that Nazi administrators in occupied countries are doing things recklessly and prejudicially to public interests in the countries concerned. But then they are foreigners, and their aim is to help their own country by defrauding the occupied countries as much as possible.

The Mysore Director of Supplies is not a foreigner, and his object cannot be to serve Bangalore at the cost of the other 8 Districts. His post has been created in order to alleviate public suffering by loosening public stocks. But instead his order has frozen public stocks, and his cure is worse than the disease.

It is the Director's duty to check cornering and black-market, and also check free export. His measures must achieve just that much of control, and not cover everything else. A law intended to prevent murder should not prevent marriage and child-birth also!

But the order named above prevents tens of thousands of private owners from getting their produce safely to their homes. There are pensioners who have invested their savings in lands in order to supplement their income. There are widows and minors who have to get their few candies for their year's livelihood. There are those whose produce should not only feed them, but also pay their land revenue, and provide their clothing and medicine, and pay their debts. All these have been waiting for their crops. And this order comes on them like a bombshell!

The ryot gives an ultimatum, the Director is far away, they have to get paper from the Paper Company, learn writing in the Adult Education Class, beg or borrow money for postage to the Director, and then take up the breviary and sit counting days. Numerous persons are still counting days. The Director and his Assistant have their tours and Conferences, and *when* they expect to issue permits God alone knows. Meanwhile the produce is stolen, or set fire to, or removed, and the ryot disowns responsibility; and it is lost both to the owner and the State. Why the permits to private landowners also should come only from the Director or his clerk, and not from the Deputy Commissioners who collect their land revenues, God and the Government only know. We do not. And we think it all most thoughtless!

This is not food-controlling or food supplying, but Food Withholding. Is this the kind of order that Government should pass, or should be issued in the name of Government, and at such a time as the present?

The public should not be made to submit to such harassment, and responsible administrators with high salaries and long titles should see that such grievous things are not done. We are prepared to honour them, provided they give us of their best.

Nelson is said to have declared at Trafalgar "England expects every man to do his duty." Is it too much to expect of our administrators a little more wisdom, a little more forethought, a little more public sympathy, and a little less conceit, a little less easy-going optimism, at least during war time, and at least when acting under the Defence of India Rules?

Editor.

THE EVILS OF EUGENICS

DEAN INGE'S SURVEY

Addressing the Royal College of Physicians, London on "Racial degeneration" some time ago, Dean Inge at the outset said that he selected the negative, rather than the positive, side of eugenics, not because he had a natural tendency to dwell on the dark side of the changes which were always going on in the human race, but because at present the negative side was more important than the positive side.

Natural selection, he said, had almost ceased to operate in highly civilised States. If we did not provide some rational substitute for it, Nature would punish us for interfering with her methods of social hygiene without providing anything to take their place.

"We cannot have both wings and arms until we become angels;—if our limbs are good for running we cannot swim like fish," Dean Inge said amid laughter. It seemed doubtful whether physical changes were not going on in our bodily structure as rapidly as ever, only, unfortunately, they seemed to be degenerative. Dentists, he believed, thought that our jaws were becoming too small for our teeth. Baldness in middle-life seemed to be on the increase. Something seemed to be happening to the appendix, and he could not help thinking that our eyesight was deteriorating rapidly.

END OF CIVILISATION

Very few middle-aged men could now read closely-written or printed matter without the aid of glasses, whereas the ancient Greeks were able to read in extreme old age without mechanical assistance. The "press-the-button" age, when mechanism ruled, had a degenerating effect.

It seemed very doubtful whether human intelligence had advanced in the last thousand years. Civilisation was mainly the result of accumulated knowledge and experience. The Russian nation had almost been literally decapitated, and when she recovered her civilisation she had had to go to Germany for the arts and sciences which had almost become extinct at home.

Another world-wide happening, such as the Great War, would be the end of our civilisation, and probably the beginning of a dark age, which might last for a century, and it might then be found that the population of the world would be less inventive and less intelligent. An example of that was found among the Europeans at the Renaissance. The problem of the present was mainly due to the manner of the changes conditioned by environment, "for," he said, "there is no doubt that the whale lost its hind legs by living in the water."

Dealing with the results of selection as they affected race improvement, Dean Inge regarded as doubtful the statement that a savage war tended to an increase of the best stock since the better fighter killed the worst, and he argued that war eliminated the best, as the unfit were not called to the Colours! Thus, considerable injury was done to the European races by the Great War.

ENVIRONMENT

The children of the *nouveaux riches* were not always better specimens of humanity than those of their poorer neighbours, and there was no doubt whatever that industrial civilisation had skimmed off the cream in each generation. Unlimited competition exhausted the better class of people physically and mentally, and in practice, whether voluntarily or involuntarily, it sterilised them.

So severe was the competition in the United States that 1,075,000 policy holders of the industrial department of an insurance company were given an average life of 46 years for males and 52 for females.

"A millionaire is not the extreme product of human progress," remarked Dean Inge. No scheme of social eugenics could be satisfactory that did not include the whole population. They could not exclude the miserable wretched proletariat!

Human beings might become parasitic to the machine. Notwithstanding all that had been said in favour of concentrating attention on environment, the best authorities were unanimous that Nature was more important than nurture. In the matter of a remedy, he thought they might still learn much from collecting family histories and finding out what qualities were transmitted.

He was inclined to hope that it was not too late to stop the mischief, which had not had time to go too far.

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In England the punishment for throwing away a scrap of paper in the street is imprisonment. In India thousands of tons of paper are wasted every year. The kinds of paper which are in short supply are :—

1. Cheap wrapping paper. (We used to import 40,000 tons annually.)
2. Kraft. (Brown wrapping paper.)
3. White printing paper.

There are two ways of conserving paper. Firstly one can use less. Secondly one can collect scrap paper.

Using less paper is not very difficult. It merely requires a little thought. Here are some things YOU can do.

In the HOME,

1. Accept parcels from shops unwrapped.
2. Write less letters. The Posts and Telegraphs are quite busy enough anyway.
3. Use old envelopes and the backs of old bills as scrap paper.
4. Follow the Governor of Bombay's example. Cut out Christmas and other greetings cards.

In the OFFICE,

1. Reduce the size of business stationery.
2. Reduce the number of carbon copies.
3. Type single spacing, both sides.
4. In printing use the smallest size of type possible. (Most people can read 8 pt. without strain.)
5. Curtail margins.
6. Do not pack articles individually—pack in bulk.
7. Reduce the size of lables.
8. Stop the issue of handbills or posters. If you can't sell your products in these days of short supply, give up trying.

SCRAP COLLECTION ;

Scrap paper can be pulped and re-made.

Give a thought to the paper basket. There are ten dead Japanese soldiers in every waste paper basket. Keep scrap paper zealously. Hand it over only to recognised organizations such as Salvation Army, or Red Cross.

Here's an idea of what scrap paper can do :—

1 old envelope makes 1 cartridge wad.

1 Newspaper makes 3 25 pounder shell caps.

12 old letters make 1 box for rifle cartridges.

6 old books make 1 mortar shell carrier.

AND (here's a use for them at last !)

6 old bills make 1 washer for a shell.

Saving paper is saving lives. Get ACTIVE now, and show the troops what you can do.

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